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NEWPORT, R. I.  
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## Local Matters.

### NAVAL REDUCTIONS HERE

The number of naval men on duty at the Training Station here continues to be steadily reduced, due to assignments to ships and also to retirement of many of the men who had enlisted for the duration of the war. The number of men on duty now has so far reduced the number available for special services that some civilian employees have been called in to do some of the work that was formerly performed by enlisted men.

There has also been some reduction in the number of civilian employees of the Torpedo Station, a number of the machinists who came here to assist during the war rush having returned to their former homes. Before the end of the year there will be very material reductions in the force there, as the appropriation allowed by Congress for the maintenance of the navy does not permit the carrying of the full force. It is not proposed to reduce the general force of skilled workers immediately, as the rush of work at present will require practically all the men now there, but as the fiscal year advances reductions will have to be made to come within the appropriation. The primer department has been closed entirely and all the young women who worked in that section during the war have now been finally discharged. During the war this department gave employment to several hundred women, and in consequence of the high pay offered, the stores and business establishments in and about Newport suffered losses of many of their female employees very suddenly.

The indications are that before the end of the year, the number of government employees, both enlisted men and civilians, will be pretty small as compared even with the present time, and certainly nothing to be compared with the number here during the war.

### ITALIAN HONORS FOR NEWPORTER

Sergeant James R. Lawless of this city, at present a member of the Newport police force, after nearly two years of active service in the American army overseas, has recently received another honor as the result of his heroic conduct in action. He had previously received the Distinguished Service Cross from the United States Government and the Croix de Guerre from the French Government, and this week he was called to Providence to receive the Croce di Guerra from the Italian Government. Sergeant Lawless saw much active service at the front, and that he conducted himself in a manner to reflect credit upon his home city is well attested by the war honors that have been conferred upon him.

Because of the falling off of traffic between Newport and Fall River, the Bay State Street Railway Company is now operating its Fall River cars on the forty-minute schedule, the same as in the winter months. Before the dry law went into effect there was heavy travel to Fall River in the afternoons, both trolleys and taxicabs doing a large business. Fall River seems to have less attractions since booze cannot be obtained there.

Benjamin Shapiro, a taxi driver whose license was recently suspended by the board of aldermen following trouble in his taxicab on a trip from Fall River the night before the prohibition law went into effect, has been tried in the district court and acquitted on the charge of assaulting a soldier.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Wheeler observed on Saturday the twenty-sixth anniversary of their marriage.

### HEAVY ELECTRICAL STORM

Last Monday afternoon Newport was visited by its most terrific electrical storm in many years, during which the lightning struck in a number of places, and the high wind accomplished considerable damage. The actual property loss from either lightning or wind was smaller than was anticipated, however, the greatest loss being to trees which were blown down and in some cases denuded of leaves and branches.

As the storm approached, a sudden darkness settled over the city, and many persons had visions of another hail storm such as visited the city many years ago. When the darkness was at its height and just before the rain began a sudden squall of wind of high velocity swept over the city, blowing down trees, and shaking everything movable, while some lights of glass were blown in and other property damaged done. Then came the rain in great torrents, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and heavy thunder, the thunder claps following the flashes so closely as to indicate that the center of the storm was directly overhead. Many persons who are habitually nervous during an electrical storm were absolutely terrified, while even the boldest did not particularly enthuse over the electrical display.

Although many lightning bolts came to the ground within the city limits and in Jamestown and Middletown, few buildings were struck, and the damage from this cause was very slight. The wind, however, played havoc with things afloat and ashore. A number of the destroyers in the bay dragged their anchors before the fury of the sudden blow and several of them went ashore near Washington street before their crews could get up sufficient steam to carry them out into open water. Most of them were able to leave their positions without assistance, but one was so badly grounded that it had to be taken off under tow and suffered considerable damage. On all the government vessels in the harbor there was instant activities on the part of officers and crews to save themselves and also to render assistance to any other vessels in distress.

Many of the handsome shade trees for which Newport is noted suffered severely. Many large trees were hurled to the ground while others had enormous branches stripped from them and carried into places where they were dangerous to traffic. The wind just before the storm broke not only of violent force but seemed cyclonic in character, thus doing more damage than an ordinary heavy wind might be expected to do. Even so, for a few minutes a velocity of nearly 100 miles was recorded at Price Neck.

As soon as the storm ceased, men of the highway department went out to clear the streets of the accumulation caused by the storm, and they found almost everything on the street—trees, branches, window blinds, skylights, articles of clothing, and, as the auctioneers say, "other articles too numerous to mention." The line-men of the various electrical companies were quickly on the job also and they found much work to be done. There had been some burning out at various places, but most of the damage was caused by wires being carried down in the fall of trees.

The storm was of very short duration, rising up suddenly from the west and disappearing as rapidly as it approached. But for a few minutes it made a lively time in Newport. Business and traffic were suspended during the storm.

The strike of the coal wagon drivers of Newport came to an end on Wednesday by agreement between the men and the employers with concessions on both sides. The men did not get the raise of pay for which they asked, but were granted a half-holiday on Saturday afternoons. During the strike few wagons were moving and the employers were glad to see deliveries resumed as the coal stocks in their yards were not diminishing.

The Rhode Island Dental Society met at Newport Beach on Wednesday, having a special dinner in the restaurant, and going to the Training Station in the afternoon to witness the last of the weekly drills. Dr. Brackett of this city extended a welcome to the visitors in behalf of the local members of the Society.

The annual Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament will begin at the Newport Casino next Monday morning. Some crack tennis is expected, as the leading players of the country are entered.

### NEWPORT POST GROWING

Newport Post, No. 7, American Legion, is growing rapidly. It now numbers some 800 men, with many more applications in the hands of eligible men, which will doubtless be returned in the near future. The Legion is now considering a proposition to buy a piece of property in Newport for their own home, and if a majority of the members approve the proposition there is little doubt but that it can be financed readily. The Post is also making plans for an outing on Labor Day, which will be devoted simply to a good time among the members.

Newport Post is, of course, a branch of the American Legion, the national organization composed of American veterans of the World war. It is founded somewhat upon the lines of the Grand Army of the Republic, its purpose being to promote both the social and material interests of the members. One feature of the work that the organization is now doing is to maintain representatives in various places—Washington and elsewhere—to adjust the men's trouble with their allotments, to secure for them whatever bonus is due them from State or municipal government, and in general to look after their interests without compensation instead of going through the difficulties that the veterans of the Civil war experienced with claim agents, pension agents and other men, many of whom were principally concerned with what they could get for themselves.

Newport Post has an energetic board of officers, who are working hard for the interests of the organization and hope to make this Post one of the finest in the national organization.

### REPUBLICAN CLUB DINNER

The dinner of the Young Men's Republican Club will take place at the Newport Beach next Monday evening, and the sale of tickets indicates that some 800 persons will sit down to the tables. Many of the members will be accompanied by their ladies, who will have an opportunity for the first time to attend one of these enjoyable affairs. As the indications are that the ladies will have the full right of suffrage in the near future, the club management very wisely decided that these potential voters should be admitted on this occasion.

Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will be the principal speaker of the evening, and he has a splendid reputation as a public speaker with a message to deliver. Colonel Roosevelt's war record was a splendid one, fully in keeping with the traditions of his distinguished family, and since his return to civil life, he has taken an active part in political affairs with the intention of doing his part to improve the conditions in this country.

Governor Beekman, Congressman Burdick and other prominent officials will be present at the dinner, which promises to be the most notable affair ever given by this organization.

The meeting of the Newport Improvement Association at the rooms of the Newport Historical Society on Saturday will be marked by an address by Hon. James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, who is spending the summer at the Pinard cottages. Mr. Gerard is an exceedingly interesting speaker and during his four years in Germany accumulated enough experiences to last the average man a lifetime. His book, "My Four Years in Germany," was one of the best sellers a few months ago and is still in great demand.

At the annual meeting of the trustees of Long Wharf on Tuesday afternoon, Messrs. William W. Covell, William R. Harvey, and Hugh B. Baker were elected trustees to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of Wm. K. Covell, James P. Taylor and Thomas P. Peckham. The retiring officers were re-elected—William H. Hammett president, William A. Coggeshall secretary and treasurer, and William H. Hammett and Henry G. Wilks auditing committee.

Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., who was taken prisoner by the Germans and made his escape through Switzerland after many harrowing experiences, has been in Newport this week, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harrison. He was warmly greeted by his many friends in the cottage colony.

Lieutenant Charles L. Sherman is spending a leave of absence with his mother, Mrs. B. B. H. Sherman, after long service with the American Expeditionary Forces overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. Theophilus Topham are spending the month of August at Ferncroft Farm, Alton, N. H.

### THE NEWPORT CASINO

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Casino will take place next Monday noon, and according to current reports on the street some important developments are expected. According to precedent this would be a routine meeting with the re-election of the present officers and members of the board of governors in a perfunctory manner. However, report has it that there will be some changes in the board of governors due to resignations. But the more important matter has to do with the general policy of the Casino toward social activities and toward the public. It is said that a portion at least of the members would like to restore the activities of the Casino and admit the public to the grounds upon the payment of a fee, as was the custom in former days. It is also proposed to restore the concerts by a high class orchestra which were at one time very popular, this feature having been suspended during the past two years because of war conditions. It is possible that these matters may be threshed out at the annual meeting.

Another matter of general interest to the members is the restoration of the Casino Club, grill rooms, etc. It is said that some of the members of the Newport Reading Room, who are also members of the Casino, are in favor of consolidating the two organizations to some extent, so that the present quarters of the Reading Room would be abandoned in favor of the club rooms at the Casino. This matter is very indefinite as yet and probably will not come up at the meeting of the Casino stockholders on Monday, but it seems to be in the air and may perhaps become one of the developments of the future.

### BIG BEACH DAYS

Last Sunday was the biggest day of the season at the Newport Beach, there being an immense crowd there throughout the day. In spite of the large number of people assembled, however, the crowd would have been greater except for the street car strike in Providence, which kept many people at home because of the difficulty of getting trains or boats. Many truck loads of people came down from the northern part of the State, and the automobile parties ran into huge figures, cars being parked along the road for nearly a mile. Bathing suits were in great demand and the full resources of the Beach management were called upon to supply the demand for accommodations.

Should the next few Sundays be pleasant, it is quite likely that all attendance records will be broken. August is always a big month at the Beach, but because of conditions that have prevailed in July this year it is probable that more people than ever will desire to come to Newport this month.

Mr. Fred L. Austin of this city was severely injured at the Training Station on Monday afternoon by a fall from the staging erected about the water tank when engaged on a painting job. It is supposed that he stepped on the loose end of a plank which tipped him and a companion to the ground. Both men were badly shaken up, but Austin's injuries were regarded as very severe. He was taken to the Newport Hospital for treatment. The accident occurred just before the big storm broke, but apparently had no connection with the storm.

The rapid discharge of officers and men in the army makes plenty of work for the officers of the pay department who are obliged to travel from post to post settling up the affairs of the officers who have been retired or discharged. With a tremendous shortage of officers and clerks the work is very strenuous.

The weekly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Wednesday evening, when routine business was transacted. There was a short executive session in the Mayor's office at which there was some discussion of the project concerning the widening of Bath Road, but no action was taken at the open session.

August seems inclined to follow the precedent established by July, with a maximum of precipitation. The month came in with a heavy rainfall during the night. July was one of the wettest months on record in Newport.

The Park Commission has organized for the year by the re-election of the retiring officers—James McLeish chairman, Andrew S. Meikle secretary, and Duncan A. Hazard clerk.

### WILLIAM F. WYATT

Mr. William Frank Wyatt, a well known business man and carpenter, died at his home on Bradford avenue on Thursday, his death being entirely unexpected. Some weeks ago he suffered a fall from the roof of his house while making repairs there and was under treatment for a time at the Newport Hospital. He had been discharged from the Hospital only a short time before his death and was presumably on the road to complete recovery. The death of his son, Frank E. Wyatt, who was killed in the big explosion at the Torpedo Station on January 26, 1918, followed within a short time by the death of his wife, had proved a severe blow and probably contributed toward his own death.

Mr. Wyatt was born in Middletown and learned the trade of wheelwright, which he followed for a time, making his home in Newport. He served for a number of years as inspector of milk and inspector of nuisances for the City of Newport, and in 1898 opened a store at Broadway and Oak street, where he engaged in the fruit and fish business, selling out about nine years ago to Mr. Clifton B. Tallman. Since then he had engaged in carpentering.

Mr. Wyatt was an active and prominent member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, being a Past Grand of Seaside Lodge of Portsmouth, and a charter member of Excelsior Lodge of this city. He had been Chief Patriarch of Aquidneck Encampment and was a member of Canton Newport. He was well known throughout the city and had a wide circle of friends.

### ALFRED L. TROWBRIDGE

Mr. Alfred L. Trowbridge, a well known resident who had made his home in Newport for the last quarter of a century, died at his home on Peckham avenue on Saturday after an illness of several weeks. He was an expert machinist who had been employed at the Torpedo Station for many years and who was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Trowbridge was a veteran of the Civil war and a member of the Layton-Warren Post, G. A. R., taking a deep interest in the affairs of this organization and having been Commander of Charles E. Layton Post. He was also a member of Redwood Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and was a regular attendant at its meetings, holding a minor office in the Lodge.

Mr. Trowbridge is survived by a widow but no children. He was devoted to his home, finding his deepest interest in his garden to which he devoted a great deal of his spare time. The remains were taken to his old home in Westboro, Mass., for interment, services being held at his late residence on Peckham avenue on Monday afternoon.

The barracks and accessory buildings which were erected on the Huntington lands on Third street to accommodate the Reserves who flocked to Newport at the outbreak of the war, have now been torn down and a vast amount of excellent building material has been accumulated and carefully sorted for future use. This material will not be dumped on the market but will be turned over to the different government stations here to be stored for use as required in the future. The appearance of the land in that section of the city surprises those persons who have not seen it for a few months.

While responding to a still alarm for a fire in an automobile on Church street Thursday noon, Combination No. 1 crashed into a Ford delivery car at the corner of West Marlboro and Thames streets. The impact was terrific, the light car being forced up on to the sidewalk and almost into the store window. No serious damage was done to the fire apparatus, which was able to continue on its way to the fire. The corner where the accident occurred is a very dangerous one, particularly so when there is heavy traffic from the railroad station.

Small boys are again active in minor depredations about Newport. Some have been caught stealing coal from cars in the freight yard, others stealing fruit from the stores, while the police have a report of one store broken into and ten dollars taken from the cash drawer.

Mayor Jeremiah P. Mahoney and City Solicitor Jeremiah A. Sullivan are enjoying a trip through the White Mountains in the Mayor's automobile.

Mr. N. C. Peirson has purchased the Ryan Pharmacy at the corner of Thames and Mary streets.

### PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent)

The lawn party which was given on the lawn at St. Mary's rectory on Wednesday was under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of St. Mary's Church and Holy Cross Chapel. The object of the affair was to obtain money to educate Tony Jule, an Alaskan boy, who is being trained for the ministry at the Northfield Seminary, in order that he may go back to help educate his countrymen. The fête was well attended and the perfect day and beautiful grounds added to the enjoyment. Japanese lanterns and flags were strung from the trees and a large service flag with 29 stars was flying at the entrance to the grounds.

The fancy work table was attended by Mrs. Daniel Chase and Mrs. Harold Dillon. In place of the usual grab box a toy or novelty tree was in charge of Mrs. Everett P. Smith and Miss Dorothy Conley, assisted by Misses Dorothy and Cornelia Smith.

The tea tables were in charge of Mrs. Phebe Edmundson, Miss Vera Albro, Miss Ethel Plummer and Miss Lottie Chase. The cake table was in charge of Mrs. Barclay Gifford and Mrs. George Thurston. The candy table was in charge of Miss Mary Manchester, Miss Florence Plummer, Miss Elizabeth Anthony and Mrs. H. Manton Chase. Mrs. Clarence Thurston, Mrs. Fred White and Miss Arvesta Champlin served sandwiches, while Mrs. John McCartney took tickets.

Mrs. Philip Wilbur attended the ice cream table with Mrs. Pascal Conley as her assistant. Miss Elizabeth Simmons and Miss Frances Thurston served lemonade, assisted by Master Benjamin Thurston.

A Colonial supper was served on the lawn and was in charge of Mrs. Phoebe Manchester, Mrs. George Elliott, Mrs. Harold R. Chase, and Mrs. Willard Chase, who were assisted by many young people who acted as waitresses.

The Colonial kitchen was in charge of Miss Emma Chase and was a very interesting exhibit. There was an open fireplace in a small building, with brass andirons and two dinner pots suspended on a crane. Genuine antiques comprised the furnishings.

Miss Gladys Downey of Chicago is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Murphy. Miss Downey was formerly a resident of this town, her father being foreman of the Bay State railroad track construction and repair gang.

Mr. George M. Towle, superintendent of the Newport and Providence Street Railroad, and Mrs. Towle have been entertaining a house party for several days at their home on West Main Road.

Mrs. J. Frank Willard and daughter, Miss Marianna, of Apponaug, are guests of Mrs. Willard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Chase, Sr.

Mrs. William F. Brayton entertained on Saturday in honor of her birthday. Her guests were Mrs. William B. Clarke, Mrs. Edward E. Anthony, and Mrs. John Levi Tallman. These ladies have celebrated their birthdays together for the past twenty years.

Miss Emma Childs, Mr. Henry Thompson and Mr. Mortimer Richmond, all of Providence, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Perry G. Randall.

Mrs. Agnes Austin has been spending the week with her daughter, Mrs. Jethro J. Peckham.

Dr. Denis and Miss Denis, of Rochester, N. Y., Dr. Copperhass, Dr. Plummer and Mr. Albert Ryder of Providence, and Miss Kennedy and Miss Munroe of Providence, are spending the summer with Miss Jane Dennis at Willow Brook, as is also Rev. Charles W. Wendte and Mrs. Wendte. Dr. Wendte was the minister of the Channing Memorial Church of Newport, from 1882 to 1885, and will occupy his old pulpit on Sunday. Dr. Wendte is writing his reminiscences at Willow Brook.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers of England are the guests of Rev. and Mrs. Everett P. Smith at St. Mary's Rectory.

The Onward Society of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Newport, of which Rev. William H. Allen is pastor, held a picnic at the home of Mrs. Eunice Greene, mother of Mrs. Allen, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Wheeler, with a party of friends, have gone on an automobile trip to be gone two weeks, traveling in New York, Maine and Canada.

At St. Mary's Church on Sunday morning Rev. Everett P. Smith administered the rite of baptism and in the afternoon Rev. Mr. Smith baptized the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Simmons at the Holy Cross Church.

The Fall River and Newport line of electric cars have returned to the winter schedule of 40 minute time. Two cars are sent out each morning from the Portsmouth barn.

Two men from the Newport-Providence railroad narrowly escaped from drowning recently when their canoe capsized on the west shore. They had rigged a sail to the canoe and it turned over. Help arrived and they were rescued.

The annual meeting of the Gen. Nathaniel Greene Memorial Association will be held at the rooms of the Newport Historical Society on Thursday, August 7. This Association is made up of representatives of the various patriotic societies and libraries throughout the State. Ex-Governor Lippitt is the President of the Association.

# AMERICANS STIR LETHARGIC TURKS

Constantinople Becomes Cosmopolitan City With Ending of War.

## NOW HUMMING WITH ENERGY

American Soldiers, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and American Business Men Now Thriving City—Call It "Invasion of Wealth."

Constantinople. — Americans make Constantinople hum with their energy, business methods and way of "going ahead" that makes even the old Turk, indifferent as he is to all that passes around him, lift an eyebrow in mild surprise. American soldiers, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., American business men, American-made machinery, food, clothing, merchandise of every sort and kind are now in this most dirty, casual and ancient city. The Turks, when they talk about it at all, call it "The Invasion of Wealth."

The Prussians have gone; the German invasion is over. But, besides this American invasion, is the Russian invasion, which the Turk, when he talks about it at all, calls, owing to its contrast with the American species, "The Invasion of Poverty."

### Russians, Too, Abound.

Every day the orderly, prosperous businesslike, keen-eyed American grows more numerous, busier, better at home in this most fascinating old city on the Golden Horn, the most wonderful city that ever was, with its mingling of the races, its white marble palaces, its noise, dust, and its seat of the Orient.

Every day more and more Russians, poor, ragged, disordered, idle, "devil-may-care," hungry and pleasure-loving, flock here from the bolsheviks, escaping by way of the Golden Horn from Odessa. At Stamboul, at more or less Americanized Pera, at Chelcin and other suburbs, Russians abound.

And what a contrast! The Americans, clean-shaven every day, methodical, wide-awake to all around; the Russians, dirty, unkempt, possessed with the one idea, to amuse themselves. They gambol every night in the bells of Pera, throwing down sheaves of rubles in notes of a thousand, two and five thousand, which they feverishly change at the rate of six cents per ruble instead of the once nominal 60 cents.

American ways and energy have even penetrated into the Turkish homes. Many Turkish women now go about with uncovered faces "because the American women do it," and a few are taking an active part in politics, holding meetings at the famous Hippodrome to agitate for woman suffrage, quoting the woman leaders of the suffrage movement in faraway America which they have never seen and whose language they do not know.

Public order is good throughout the city. Patrols of Italians and Turks see to that. At crossroads English policemen regulate that curiously intricate Eastern traffic with the same calm they showed a few months ago at Piccadilly Circus.

### Prices Are High.

Americans find life dearer here than in New York. A cab, drawn by an emaciated horse, \$15 for a short course; a cup of Turkish coffee, 60 cents, about the size of a thimble.

One furnished room costs \$100 a month, but no extra charge is made for the various kinds of bugs that infest it. White bread can be had at 60 cents per pound; American flour is very popular in consequence.

Except for the women who have discarded their veils, nobody seems to care about politics; the great thing is business—business for Greek, Armenian and Israeli—and each and all want to do business with the Americans. There is a market for everything that grows or makes. And the Turk, who does no business, but smokes his cigarette, sips coffee and lets others toil for him, is ready to pay the price. For he is by no means so poor as he gives his neighbors, far and near, to understand.

### To Clean Brass Castings.

Brass castings may be cleaned in a moment by dipping them into a solution of three parts sulphuric acid to three parts of nitric acid, to which after they have been mixed is added a quart of common salt, the whole being stirred until the salt has been dissolved. If this is placed in an earthenware vessel the brass castings can be dipped in it, removed immediately, and rinsed in clear water. The castings can be made as bright as new by this method and there is little trouble involved.

### Endurance Test.

Two brothers, seven and nine, were quarreling daily, and it seemed that the little one always commenced the fuss, and always got the worst of it and then cried over it. When asked why he started things when he knew he would get hurt, the little fellow replied: "Well, I made up my mind a long time ago that some day I was going to be big enough to whip brother, and how am I going to know when I am if I don't try it every day to see?"

### Greenhorn From the Hub.

A Boston man who was passing the night at a hotel in a southern town told the colored porter he wanted to be called early in the morning. The porter replied: "Say, boss, Ah reckon yo' ain't familiar with these heah modern inventions. When yo' wants to be called in de mawnin' all yo' has to do is just to press de button at de head of yo' bed. Den we comes up an' calls yo'."—Boston Transcript.

# GIVE AID TO LEPERS

American Society Plans to Extend Its Usefulness.

## Wootan Is Added to Committee to Assist in Widening Scope of Work.

New York.—Announcement has just been made by William M. Danner, of the American Society for the Mission to Lepers of the election of James B. Wootan, director of publicity for the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, as a member of the American committee to assist in extending the committee's campaign of world-wide usefulness.

The committee estimates that there are not less than 2,000,000 lepers in the world, 6,000 of whom have already been baptized as Christians. It is the intention of the committee to preach the Gospel to the afflicted victims of this horrible disease to palliate their sufferings, to supply their simple wants and to help rid the world of leprosy.

Ninety-six stations in various parts of the globe are maintained by the committee. Of these 50 are in India, Burma and Ceylon, 14 in China, three in the United States and the remaining scattered through Japan, Korea, Siam, the Straits Settlements, the Malay states, the Philippines, Africa, Madagascar and Dutch Guiana.

Dr. J. W. McKean of Omaha, head of the Chinghai Mai hospital and dispensary in Siam and the head of leper work in that section, reports to the Presbyterian board of foreign missions that the lepers have undertaken weekly voluntary offerings for church benevolences. Not having any coin envelopes they made their own out of scraps of paper, many manifesting great skill in spite of fingerless hands or stumps of arms with which they worked.

In Japan, Korea, the Philippines and parts of China leprosy is said to prevail to the extent of one person to each 1,000 population. Doctor McKean warned the king of Siam and through the Presbyterian board warned the world that there is urgent need for the enlargement in the scope, equipment and efficiency of the leper asylums.

### BRITONS ADOPT OUR SLANG

Owen Wister, the Author, Says War Has Drawn English Closer to America.

New York.—"Some bird," meaning the person referred to has extraordinary quality, "knocks it off mean," meaning that the work or accomplishment of the person referred to shows intent, and the phrase "up against it," used to indicate a state of warfare, directly the opposite of "sitting pretty," these and other bits of American slang used constantly by English girls and men in all parts of England is one of the most important changes in Great Britain due to the war, was a statement made by Owen Wister, author, who arrived here recently.

### ROYALTY CHEERS WOUNDED



While the king and queen of England were on a visit to Birmingham, England, they passed a crippled soldier in a wheel chair. With his usual kindness of heart, the king called the queen's attention to him and they both stopped to chat with the hero.

### As Jimmy Saw It.

James was too pugnacious to his mother's way of thinking. She often scolded him for getting into fights with other boys, and told him it would be better to stand a little picking on than to be fighting half the time. One day he came home with garments soiled and torn and explained that he had been in a fight because he had refused to take a dare. After a heated argument with his mother about it he exclaimed, "Gee whiz, mother, I shouldn't think you'd want to bring up your boy to be a coward!"

### Where Seagulls Roost.

Seagulls do not always roost on the water, as persons familiar with the places say that thousands of gulls roost in trees on Big Duck, Little Duck and Old Man Islands in Maine, and not only roost in trees, but nest in them as well. The same is true of many other islands along the Maine coast. The gulls of Boston harbor and thereabouts have particular roosting places on the water.

# RED CARNIVAL OF DEATH DESCRIBED

United States Consul at Omsk Relates Horrors of Bolshevik Rule.

## COMMIT AWFUL ATROCITIES

Reign of Terror Is Marked by Cruelty Unparalleled in History of Civilization—Many Children Are Murdered.

New York.—John A. Embry, the American consul at Omsk, capital city of the Kolchak government, arrived in New York recently and told the official story of what had happened in Siberia and eastern Russia in the last eight months, during practically all of which time he had been in charge of American affairs.

Mr. Embry said no language could picture the atrocities that have marked bolshevik rule in the territories captured by Admiral Kolchak, a reign of terror that had been marked, he declared, by murder, violation of women, theft, and arson, perpetrated with cruelty unparalleled in the history of civilization.

### How They Took Charge.

"We were on our way to the Ufa front, the southern sector of the Siberian front. My first stop was at the little county courthouse. There I learned that at sunset on the day that the Kolchak forces withdrew the bolsheviks had entered the city.

"The first thing the bolsheviks did was to loot the town, and then they organized their government. At the head they placed the most cruel and outspoken of their leaders. They then appointed committees, one of them the so-called extraordinary committee on investigation.

The judges, the aldermen, the councilmen and other leading citizens—that is, those who had not been able to escape—were promptly arrested, and all of those who were known to be against bolshevism or were suspected were taken that night into the public square and executed. They were decapitated of all sort.

"I talked with a woman teacher. The bolsheviks lined up all the boys, the little ones as well, and questioned them as to their sympathies. All who were not killed were put to work of the most menial kind.

"The school girls were ordered to serve in the barracks, the boys curing and heating those not blessed with good looks. As for the good-looking girls, to use the words of their former teacher, they 'suffered insults of the most horrible nature.'

### Many Hostages Held.

"They also named many hostages and after subjecting them to the most horrible treatment killed them and threw the bodies into the river.

"Kugua is a city of perhaps 85,000 people. The bolsheviks murdered at one time more than 1,500 citizens of the place.

"In Bugulma a large number of men were thrown into the hold of a barge in the river at night. There were 90 persons in the hold, among them Mme. Sophia Hedrofskaya, the principal of the girls' high school.

"The barge was towed a long distance down the river and during the voyage nine prisoners were ordered to the deck and none ever returned, nor had any of them been heard from up to the time I left for America."

### FIND INDIAN BURIAL GROUND

Workmen in Park in Minnesota Town Unearth Skulls and Bones of Redmen.

Benidji, Minn.—Beneath the roots of two large oak trees two Indian skulls and other bones of the human body were found by workmen leveling grounds in the city park on the shore of Lake Benidji.

The skulls and bones were badly decayed, but the teeth were in fairly good condition. Charcoal in large quantities was found in the vicinity of the bones, which indicates that the place was an Indian burial pyre, old residents say.

It is believed that beneath the mound may be found many more bodies, but the workmen merely removed the top earth and with the exception of a few bones which were gathered by souvenir seekers, the skeletons were again buried.

### TRACING CAPTURED DRUMS

North British Fusiliers Start an Inquiry in This Country After 140 Years.

Roston.—What became of the drums of the North British Fusiliers when General Burgoyne's forces surrendered at Saratoga 140 years ago is now a subject of official investigation. A letter received by Adjutant General Jesse F. Stevens from the war department conveys an inquiry from the British military attaché at Washington as to whether any drums of this regiment are now "in any museum, institution or arsenal in this country."

The inquiry is prompted by a tradition in the regiment, which is now known as the Royal Scots Fusiliers, that their drums were captured in 1776, and it is desired if possible to settle doubts as to the truth of the story.

### New Definition of Hate.

The other day Mary came up on the porch to tell me her grievances. It seems one of the boys of the neighborhood had been teasing her and with flashing eyes she said: "I hate that Russell better than any boy I know."—Exchange.

# SAVE LIFE IN MINES

First Aid Workers Show Advantage of Training.

## Skill to Be Demonstrated at Contest to Be Held by Bureau of Mines.

Washington.—That America can bind her wounds as skillfully as she can fight will be shown in the great national first-aid and mine-rescue contest to be held under the auspices of the bureau of mines, department of the interior, at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 30 and October 1.

Coal and metal miners all over the country are engaging in first-aid and mine-rescue contests to fit themselves for the national demonstration. In 16 different mining states, local or state meets have already been held or will be held in the near future.

It is estimated that out of the million miners in the United States more than a hundred thousand are well trained, in emergency, first-aid work and have been instrumental in saving many lives in and around mines. It is said to be a frequent occurrence for hospital surgeons upon receiving an injured miner to declare that the first-aid treatment received in the mine from the miners had undoubtedly saved the man's life.

These first-aid teams are scattered throughout the United States where mines are found, and are the results of the pioneer work of the bureau of mines in maintaining a mine-rescue car or station in each of the mining fields for the purpose of training these men.

In addition to this work, the bureau's experts teach the miners how to save life in mines, and especially the use of the oxygen mine-rescue apparatus that permits the wearer, after a mine explosion or disaster to enter the deadly atmosphere there with comparative safety, and succor possible living miners. These mine-rescue teams, located at the various mines, are also to participate in the national demonstration.

### SELLS LAMB BY PARCEL POST

California Man Finds New Way to Reduce the High Cost of Living.

Carbon, Cal.—By distributing the product of his flock through the mail, Lincoln Braden has found a new way to reduce the high cost of living and to dispose of his lamb crop at a profit. In describing his novel business, Mr. Braden says: "In the first place the lambs should be fat, and the fat should be put on quickly, through the use of the widest variety of feeds. They must be butchered right—that is, 'case-killed'—that is, the hands for the wool should touch the carcass while it is still warm. The kidneys should be removed in warm weather.

"I split the carcass down the middle with a saw and divide the halves into quarters, leaving two short ribs on the hind quarter. Wrap the meat in white cloth, then in paper and then in burlap. I use a return shipping tag and the customers may return the wrapping in good condition. If they do not, I charge them up with it at the end of the month.

"I send meat 55 miles by auto stage, but cannot, as a rule, supply the local demand, so keep close to home. Our trade developed out of our custom of taking a roast leg-of-mutton to picnics or to celebrations on the Fourth of July or other holidays. I know how to dress the meat and my wife knows how to cook it."

### FIVE MILLION FOR MUSIC

Unusual Bequest Revealed in Will of New York Man Just Probated.

New York.—An unusual bequest was revealed when the will of the late Augustus D. Juillard, who died April 25, was filed for probate. After providing for immediate relatives and making bequests of \$100,000 each to various institutions, the will sets aside the entire residuary estate, estimated to be more than \$5,000,000, for the establishment of the Juillard Musical foundation.

According to the terms of the will, the scope of the foundation is to aid all worthy students of music in acquiring complete and adequate musical education, either at appropriate institutions now in existence or hereafter to be created, or from appropriate instructors in this country or abroad; to arrange for, and to give without profit to it, musical entertainments of a character appropriate for the education and entertainment of the public; and to aid the Metropolitan Opera company in the production of opera.

### OLD STYLE RAILS UNEARTHED

"Strap Iron" From Long-Abandoned Railway Line Is Found in Kenton.

Kenton, O.—The old style rails used in Civil war times by the old Mad River Valley railroad, which passed through here, consisting of a timber upon which was spiked a "strap iron," were unearthed in large numbers when workmen were excavating near the center of the city, where the road formerly ran.

Only the oldest residents were able to recall when such things were used and what for. The wood was in a good state of preservation.

### Wyoming Holds Honor.

In 1869, on the 10th of June, the legislature of the territory of Wyoming passed an act granting to women the right to vote and to hold office. It was the first act in any state or territory granting equal suffrage to women.

# ICEBOX IN ATTIC COOLS HIS HOME

Dr. Bell Turns Trained Mind to Keeping Comfortable in Hot Weather.

## BIG VICTORY FOR SCIENCE

Air Reduced to 65 Degrees and Inventor Works in Ease While Capital Perspires—Pipes Cold Air In Home.

Washington.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, has found a way to cool a house and make it comfortable on the hottest day of the year. Recently while other Washington people were sweltering he worked in a room which had been cooled to 65 degrees. His plan, which can be used by anybody, is to store ice in the garret and conduct the cooler air to rooms below.

Explaining his discovery to the National Geographic society, Doctor Bell declared: "You heat your house in winter, why not cool it in summer? We get up to the attic regions and heat our houses and live. We go down to the tropics and die.

"I have found one radical defect in the construction of our houses that absolutely precludes the possibility of cooling them to any great degree. You will readily understand the difficulty when you remember that cold air is heavier than warm air. You can take a bucket of cold air, for example, and carry it about in the summer time and not spill a drop, but if you make a hole in the bottom of the bucket, of course the cold air will all run out.

### His Tank-Room Felt Cool.

"I began to think that it might be possible to apply the bucket principle at least to one room in my Washington home and thus get a place of retreat in the summer time. It seemed to be advisable to close up all openings near the bottom of the room to prevent the escape of cold air, and open the windows at the top to let out the heated air of the room.

"Now it so happens that I have in the basement of my house a swimming tank and it occurred to me that since this tank holds water it should certainly hold cold air. So I turned the water out and made a room of it. The tank seemed to be damp and the sides felt wet and slippery.

"I reflected, however, that the condensation of moisture resulted from the fact that the sides of the tank were cooler than the air admitted. Water vapor will not condense on anything that is warmer than itself, and it occurred to me that if I introduced air that was much colder than I wanted to use, then it would be warming up in the tank and becoming dryer all the time. It would not deposit moisture on the sides and would actually absorb the moisture there.

"I therefore provided a refrigerator in which were placed large blocks of ice covered with salt. This was placed in another room at a higher elevation than the tank, and a pipe covered with asbestos was employed to lead the cold air into the tank.

"The first effect was the drying of the walls and then I felt the level of the cold air gradually rising. At last it came over my head. The tank was full and I found myself immersed in cool air. It felt so cool and comfortable that I seemed difficult to believe that Washington stood sizzling outside. I climbed up the ladder in the tank until my head was above the surface, and then found myself breathing a hot, damp, muggy atmosphere. I therefore speedily retreated into the tank, where I was perfectly cool and comfortable.

### Pipes Cold Air In House.

"Guided by this experience, I tried another experiment in my house. I put the refrigerator in the attic and led the cold air downward through a pipe covered with asbestos into one of the rooms of the house. The doors were kept shut and the windows were opened at the top. The temperature in that room was perfectly comfortable, about 65 degrees.

"Some time ago the newspapers were speaking of an ice plant that had been installed in the White House, and congratulated the president, then Mr. Taft, upon a temperature of only 50 degrees when the thermometer showed 100 degrees outside. Under similar conditions I enjoyed in my house a temperature of 65 degrees (the ideal temperature), with a delicious feeling of freshness in the air."

### Doctor Builds Hospital With His Own Hands

Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.—Hastings-on-Hudson's only hospital, built by the village doctor with his own hands, was opened here. Dr. Gedney Jenks spent three years in its construction after failing to raise funds for the work. The hospital is two stories, with an operating room and modern appliances. Doctor Jenks enlisted for overseas service, but the villagers petitioned Washington for his return.

### Accepted the Risk.

Kansas City, Mo.—Because he refrained from kissing before marriage, the bride of a year was glad. Because he refrained since, she is sad. Lawyers believe she accepted the risk.

### Rosa Got Even.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Rosa Valdez got even. When her aunt reproved her for staying out late at night she broke up all the dishes and tore up the table linen and then spanked her aunt.

### The Gum Tree.

The Australian eucalyptus, or gum tree, is commonly called, the gum tree, but has been grown successfully in many countries, and in New Zealand it has been found that its growth is in favorable spots, faster than in Australia. In Brazil the authorities recognize its value for timber.

# 7,450,200 WAR'S TOLL

Estimated Total Battle Deaths for All Belligerents.

Total Cost to United States \$21,850,000,000—50,000 Fall in Battle.

Washington.—American casualties during the 47-day Meuse-Argonne offensive aggregated 120,000 men, or 10 per cent of the total of 1,200,000 engaged, according to a statistical summary of the war with Germany, prepared by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, chief of the statistical branch of the general staff, and published by the war department.

"Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors who took part in the war with Germany," the report said, "two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities. In the northern army during the Civil war the number was about ten.

"Among the other great nations in this war, between 20 and 25 in each 100 called to the colors were killed or died.

Best information obtainable by the general staff places the total battle deaths for all belligerents at 7,450,200, divided as follows:

Russia	1,700,000
Germany	1,500,000
France	1,350,000
Great Britain	950,000
Austria	800,000
Italy	550,000
Turkey	250,000
Serbia and Montenegro	150,000
Belgium	100,000
Rumania	100,000
Bulgaria	100,000
United States to France	120,000
Grance	100,000
Portugal	100,000

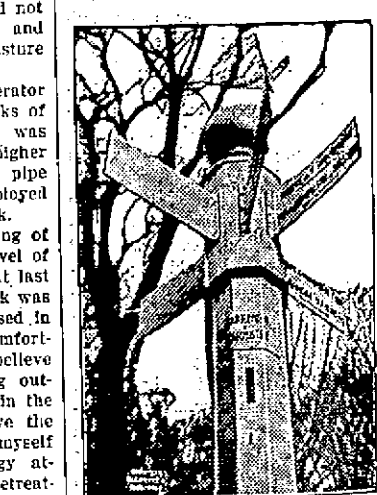
American participation is summarized in the report in the following table:

Total armed forces, including army, navy, marine corps	4,200,000
Men who went overseas	2,000,000
Men who fought in France	1,500,000
Tons of supplies shipped from United States to France	7,500,000
Total registered in draft	24,250,000
Total draft inductions	1,412,000
Cost of war to April 30, 1919, \$21,850,000,000	
Battles fought by American troops	2
Days of battle	54
Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle	47
American battle deaths in war	120,000
American wounded in war	250,000
American deaths from disease	24,000
Total deaths in the army	150,000

Under the head of "Sources of the Army," the report shows that 13 per cent came from the regular army, 10 per cent from the National Guard, and 77 per cent from the draft.

A concise history of the military operations in which American troops took part is given in a chapter headed "Two hundred days of battle." Attention was called to the fact that "two of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle."

### WAR CHANGED SIGN POST



As a result of the war the name of a cross road in the Champagne forest, in common with hundreds of other French roads, has been changed. The road is now called the "Armistice" instead of the "Port."

### Doctors Amputated Legs as Man Dangled in Shaft

Doctors amputated both legs of Henry Shiers, of London, England, while he hung head downward, both legs caught between an elevator cage and the flooring.

It was impossible to move the man and a staging was built into the shaft from the floor set a platform erected. On this the surgeons stood and while one gave an anæsthetic the other cut off the legs. The victim was removed to a hospital, but died.

### Saved From Lightning Stroke.

Alliance, O.—Mrs. Rose Wanda owes her life to the fact she left windows of her father's house open on Homeworth the other day. A lightning thunderstorm broke and she quit closing a cow to close the windows at the house. While she was gone lightning struck the barn and killed the cow that had been milking.

### No Place for Them.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Fearing his pockets, Thomas Atkins put his bills in his shoes for safety. It was a worked fine had not much risk log worn off the ten-dollar mark.

### The Gum Tree.

The Australian eucalyptus, or gum tree, is commonly called, the gum tree, but has been grown successfully in many countries, and in New Zealand it has been found that its growth is in favorable spots, faster than in Australia. In Brazil the authorities recognize its value for timber.



## New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time table revised May 5, 1919.  
Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston, week days, 6:55, 8:15, 9:10, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:05, 4:40 (for Fall River), 5:05, 9:10 p. m.  
Sundays—Leave Newport 6:55, 7:58, 11:10 a. m., 3:05, 6:05, 7:10 (for Fall River), 9:10 p. m.  
Middletown and Portsmouth—6:50, 9:10, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:05, 5:05, 9:10 p. m.  
Saverton—6:55, 8:50, 9:15, 9:10, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:05, 5:05, 9:10 p. m.  
Middletown—6:55, 9:10 p. m.  
New Bedford—5:55, 8:15, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:05, 5:05, 9:10 p. m.  
Providence (via Fall River)—6:55, 8:50, 9:15, 9:10, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:05, 4:40, 5:05, 9:10 p. m.

## Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

JUNE 1, 1918

## Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—6:50, 7:40, 8:50 A.

M., then each hour to 9:50 P. M.

SUNDAYS—7:50 A. M., then each

hour to 9:50 P. M.

## BISHOP ALONE SAW GHOST

Hoax Cleverly Carried Out by Noted Ecclesiastic Is Recalled by a British Paper.

The great Bishop Wilberforce was staying at a great country house. As he took his hostess down to dinner he glanced behind him and saw five couples following, and last of all an ecclesiastic in a monk's costume who was strange to him.

He remarked to his hostess, "I see you are not superstitious about sitting down thirteen to a table."

His hostess went deadly white, and said, "For heaven's sake say nothing!" Sitting down, he noticed that only twelve seats had been placed, and a moment after saw the supposed monk standing behind the host's chair. It was not long before he realized that no one but he saw the figure. After dinner the host explained that the monk was an apparition which none but the head of the family, in each generation, had ever seen, and that its appearance always foretold disaster.

The next day the same figure appeared to the bishop in the garden and explained that in life he had been confessor to a pre-Reformation head of the family and had been reading a written confession from a penitent. Being suddenly called away he had slipped the confession into the volume of the Fathers he was reading. He had died suddenly and could not rest for fear it should be found and the secrets of the confessional revealed. He exhorted the bishop to find the confession and burn it unread.

The bishop went to his host and said, "I do not know if you have a library. I do not know if there is a volume of such and such a Father on the shelf I name. Come and look."

They looked, found the book, found in it an old manuscript, yellow with age, and burnt it. The monk never appeared again. Bishop Wilberforce told the story. But he was a wag, and among friends he never concealed the fact that he himself had invented the entire tale for the purpose of seeing what people would believe if told with a sufficiently grave face.—Manchester Guardian.

### Grieving Cows.

An Essex correspondent of the London Daily Mail writes: This morning I witnessed a strange sight in which a herd of cows, an old bull and a few calves took part in a meadow near my house.

A cow that had recently calved died in the night and yesterday morning lay out stiff on the frosted grass beneath a tree. During the day cows roamed near the place and stopped to smell and lick the side and face of the dead animal. Not till this morning did the knacker's cart arrive to carry the body away.

When the vehicle was drawn to the spot the whole herd came slowly up and stood round watching intently, with heads down, and an indescribable expression, which seemed half questioning and half sympathetic, in their eyes. Seven of them and the old bull came up and licked the dead cow's face. In one instance as it was being hoisted into the cart. When it was taken away they stood watching it to the far side of the meadow and through the gate till they could see it no longer. Then they smelled all over the spot where it had lain.

### Germany's Big Mistake.

The distinguished Danish veterinarian, Dr. M. Hindede, has made the interesting discovery that Germany owes her downfall to the pig. In 1814 she had over 25,000,000 pigs to feed. For the first five months of the war slaughtering was discouraged, at the cost of enormous reserves of foodstuffs. Early in 1915 this policy was reversed, and by April the number of pigs had been reduced by 35 per cent. Then a reaction in favor of pigs set in, and their numbers were kept at about 70 per cent of the pre-war figure. Not till late in 1917 and early in 1918 was the fatality of this mistake realized, and then it was too late. Doctor Hindede argues that Denmark avoided starvation by killing her pigs early.

## SUMMER BRINGS "HEADS I WIN TAILS YOU LOSE GAME" TO US



THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT  
Mr. Thrift has been offered a \$257 hat for \$11. If he pays \$3.95 he gets the hat—and stung, and herein lies a story.

Now that real summer weather is here so also is a smooth and oily-tongued gentleman with an alleged Spanish accent and a wicker suitcase. With the aid and assistance of a near Spanish accent, he will tell you—if you come in his path, all about how he is a second cousin of a nephew of a steward on a boat sailing to and from South America. He will also make known to you, that he, by remarkable ingenuity, has been able to smuggle a few genuine Peruvian Panama hats into the United States.

### Then the Plot Thickens.

He then shows you the contents of the wicker suitcase, containing the Peruvian panamas and offers you the "never to be repeated" opportunity of acquiring a genuine twenty-five dollar panama for eleven dollars. He will explain how the Peruvian Indians plait the hats under water, and if you make the slip of offering him \$3.95, you will get the hat and—stung.

If his hats were made in Peru, they were made in Peru, Indiana, and the only Indians in Peru, Indiana, are the improved Red Men and Freddy Snook who goes joy riding with a bottle of applejack under the seat of Dad's flivver and carries matches and everything. The hats may have been made under water but they won't stand the rain.

### Country Full of Promoters.

The country is full of promoters of wild cat stock guaranteed to yield wonderful fortunes made in Peru—Indiana. If you let yourself be talked into putting your hard earned savings into such stocks without proper investigation you are as foolish as you felt after you had bought the Panama and found that the boat referred to does not go to Peru.

When you buy speculative stocks you get not an investment but a chance in a game where there are few winning chances—if any.

When you buy Government Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps you get a real investment and a real security.

## WILL YOU BE RICH, POOR OR BROKE AT 65?

If you want to figure out your chances of becoming rich or poor before you leave this world, glance at the following figures issued by the United States Treasury Department for the purpose of bringing home to the American people the reasons why they should become thrifty.

### Five Pay Undertaker.

The Treasury Department estimates that out of any one hundred young men you may pick out, only five upon death will leave enough to pay the undertaker. Of one hundred young men of 25, of good physique and mentality, only eighty-four are left at the age of 45. Four of these are wealthy, sixty-five more have a pay envelope slipped them every week but not a cent put aside for a rainy day. The remaining fifteen already

have thrown up the sponge and are dependent upon relatives, public, or provided charity.

Ten years afterward, at 55, four remain rich or in good circumstances, forty-six are still able to support themselves but having nothing in reserve. Thirty of these are objects of charity.

At 65, only six out of the original one hundred are able to live by their own efforts, fifty-four are dependent and the rich four have been able to hang on to their money.

At 75, sixty-three of the one hundred are dead, all but three leaving nothing, three of the rich men remain, and thirty-four of the thirty-seven lives are dependent.

When all have been gathered to their fathers, but five were solvent enough to pay the men who wear the long swinging doleful coats and the white gloves.

Before you make your next outlay of clothing, it would be well to study the following figures. These figures estimate that 70 per cent. should be spent for outer clothing, 20 per cent. for underclothing, accessories 5 per cent and care and findings 5 per cent. This would mean:					
Income	Total	Outer-Clothing	Under-Clothing	Accessories	Care and Findings
\$1,200.00	\$180.00	\$125.00	\$35.00	\$9.00	\$9.00
1,500.00	225.00	157.50	45.00	11.25	11.25
2,000.00	300.00	210.00	60.00	15.00	15.00
3,000.00	450.00	315.00	90.00	22.50	22.50

## FIND READY DEMAND FOR NEW TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The Treasury Savings Certificates in denominations of \$100 and \$1000 which the Treasury Department started to issue July 3, to meet the demands of labor unions, fraternal societies and other large civic, social and religious organizations, are being received with open arms by these bodies.

Many of these organizations and societies are now investing their funds in these new Government securities.

The new certificates make it possible for large organizations to conveniently invest large sums of money in securities which bear the same rate of interest as the War Savings Stamps, whose face value is \$5. The maximum amount that may be held by one individual is \$1000. War Savings Stamps will continue to be issued.

### Stars and Stripes on the Sea.

Our flag rules one-fifth of the world's shipping now, and 48 per cent of the shipping between our own ports and others is under our own flag. Trade routes where our flag has not been seen on merchant ships for half a century are now traversed by the boats of Uncle Sam.

## THE NEW BABY

"Hello, Bill."  
"Hello, Jake."  
"How's the new baby?"  
"Fine. Gained nine ounces in seven days."  
"Great stuff."  
"Yep. Expensive though."  
"How's that?"  
"Putting away a Thrift Stamp for him for every ounce he gains."  
"Great idea! Absolutely great. Nothing like backing your family with savings."  
"That's our idea."  
"So long, Bill."  
"So long, Jake."

Do you know—that saving three nickels a day with interest will come to \$1500 in about fifteen years.

### Life in Bagdad.

At one period Bagdad had a population of two millions. Today it has dwindled to two hundred and twenty-five thousand. The desert rolls almost up to the walls of the city, for the elaborate system of canals which rendered the land capable of supporting a teeming population has been neglected.

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Charles H. Fletcher*

## In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

### Do Animals Love Music?

I was awakened the other morning by the clatter of a horse's hoofs and a man's voice singing "Killarney," says a writer in the London Daily Express. Peeping through the venetian blind I saw that a young Midland railway carter was the vocalist, and that his horse, which was harnessed to a heavily-laden van, was following him in a zig-zag fashion, across and up the steep road which runs past my windows. He was not using a whip or touching the reins, and the horse kept his nose near his shoulder, but when the man stopped singing, the horse stopped pulling. I have heard the land girls say they sing to the horses and cows they look after, and that the animals love it, and I know in India some of the hardest labor is done by oxen, driven—not with whip or goad—but by the singing of the native boys in charge of them.

### Soapy Pear.

Little Jeanne was tremendously interested in the patriotic songs she heard at the community singing to which her mother had taken her.

A few evenings later she was playing close by as her mother practiced at the piano. "Mother," she asked, "can you play that piece about the 'soapy pear'?" I like that one best of all.

Her mother, knowing the child had confused some words, played various melodies she remembered hearing at the community singing and finally discovered, through this method, that it was the song "Over There" Jeanne referred to. The refrain, "So prepare, so prepare," was the one which to her ears, had sounded like "soapy pear."

### Truly Times Have Changed.

A friend of Senator Sorghum encountered the solon on the steps of the capitol and after passing the time of day remarked playfully:

"Senator, how comes it you aren't making any of your famous speeches these days?"

But the senator was ready for him. "Times have changed," he replied without hesitation. "Now it isn't at all easy for a man with silk hat and frock coat to assert he is saving the country all by himself, and say it at an audience that's all khaki uniforms and overalls."

### Indians in United States Army.

A total of about 5,000 Indians enlisted to fight against Germany in the war, according to information given out by the office of the commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington. Several hundred of them being in the navy. The Indians were not segregated and there were no army units made up exclusively of Indians. They served in the ranks and fought beside the other soldiers without regard to the fact that they were Indians. Official reports of Indian superintendents showed that on June 20, 1917, the total number of Indians in the United States was 335,998.

### Good Practice in Banking.

A banker I know says that in loaning money he also asks about a man's wife. Is she a spender? Does she often run the family financial affairs against her husband's judgment? The banker is suspicious of that sort of man. You may think when a woman is very prominent socially she "helps" her husband, but this banker denies it.—E. W. Howe's Monthly.

## ADMIRATION NOT CALLED FOR

Aviator Would Very Willingly Have Foregone Gushing Tribute Paid Him by Fair Admirer.

The hardest part of flying is landing, and it is in landing that most would-be aviators come to grief. An experienced pilot who makes a bad landing and goes bouncing across a field is disgraced and usually feels the humiliation to the utmost.

Early in the war a "ladies' day" was held at an airfield in England. Among the guests who thronged the field were many ladies in gala attire. Late in the afternoon a pilot who was a captain gave an exhibition performance. He left the ground in perfect style, did a succession of vertical turns and a few "acrobatics," then shut off his motor to land and receive the applause that he knew was awaiting him from the fair sex.

As the machine neared the ground the captain misjudged his distance, with the result that he hit the ground hard, made a series of high jumps all the way across the field, and came at last to rest just in time to avoid crashing into a fence. He turned his machine, "taxied" to the hangar and somewhat sheepishly rejoined the guests. His fellow pilots were having a hard time to restrain themselves from laughter, and just as it appeared that they had succeeded a very fat, gushing sort of woman approached the captain and said in accents loud and clear:

"My dear captain, on behalf of the ladies present I wish to thank you for the wonderful exhibition of flying you have given us. It was truly marvelous. It was positively a beautiful thing to see; and that landing of yours—it was superb! Just like a dear little bird—hop, hop, hop, hop!"—Youth's Companion.

## PLACE CHILDREN ABOVE ALL

Little Ones Have Been Aptly Described as Monarchs in Homes of Serbian Parents.

The tragedy of the little children of Serbia reduced to starvation, disease and raggedness is really understood only when one comprehends the intense love of home and children that fills all Serbian hearts.

"The Serbian home is the sanctuary of Serbian life," writes Miss Wagoner, "the shrine before which the Serbian heart worships, the altar upon which the products of hand and heart are placed in simple tribute. And the guiding spirit of the home is, of course, the woman, the wife and mother. We must go farther, though, and say that while the mother may be the guiding spirit, the monarch of the home is the child. What we are preening with renewed intensity today regarding the importance of the child, the education of the child, Serbia has long preached and endeavored to practice. Almost Spartan in its creed is the valuation placed upon a child life. The child is more than a companion to his mother, more than an heir to his father's business, lands or wealth; he is the property of the state. He is part of Serbia! Everything is sacrificed to the welfare and advancement of the child."

### Quite Enough.

"When you charged over the top, did the Germans remark your style of fighting?"  
"Oh, yes; they kept up a running comment."

## Special Bargains!

Fall and Winter Woollens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at a per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

## LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

We handle the famous L-P Line of loose Leaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

1700 LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS.

Ring Binders, Post Binders (Sectional and Whole), Spring Back Holders, and Patent Steel Ledgers.

MERCURY, PUB. CO.,

182 THAMES ST.

### A Hoosier Haircut.

Demas Coe, a Richmond business man and former auditor of Wayne county, has been trying to figure the difference of an Indiana and a Chicago haircut. He told the story after a business trip to Chicago and says he no longer enjoys going to a barber shop in Chicago.

Previously to making the trip, Coe went into a Richmond shop and had a shave and haircut by a barber regarded as expert as any in Richmond. After arriving in Chicago he went to a barber for his shave the next day.

"Don't you want a haircut, too?" asked the barber.

"I just got one the other day," Coe replied.

"In Indiana?" politely asked the barber.

"Yes, why?" was Coe's answer. "Well, it looks like an Indiana haircut," was the barber's comment.

According to Coe's own story he was "considerably wrought up" by the incident as he is a loyal resident of Indiana. When he told the story to his barber in Richmond, the barber was considerably more indignant than Coe. —Indianapolis News.

### Educating Greek Farmers.

American scientific agriculturists are now completing a survey of the soil possibilities of Crete in the same thorough fashion in which they surveyed the Greek mainland. American farming machinery and up-to-date methods are needed, and arrangements have been made to educate the farmers of Greece and Crete so that they can increase their yield of crops. Major C. G. Hopkins of the Illinois agricultural department, and Lieut. G. J. Bouyoucos, a native Greek educated in America, and a former instructor at Michigan agricultural college, are in charge of the American Red Cross agricultural survey of Greece and Crete.

### "It Oozes Out."

Even in statistics, as dry as a Gradgrind would have them, there is humor. "It oozes out," as Thomas Haggart would say. Austen Chamberlain, in his official capacity as chancellor of the exchequer, recently presented to the members of the British parliament a budget packed with enough figures to baffle an accountant of the first water. Crying £1,412,000,000 as the amount to which it had risen, he declared that the "floating debt" was having his "grave attention." How, it may be asked, is he regarding the "stinking fund?"

### Magazine Gun Teeth.

The elephant has what a dentist calls "magazine gun teeth" because of the curious fact that when the big pachyderm wears off a front tooth it is replaced by the one just behind it. It is said this takes place continually, so Jumbo always is guaranteed a set of teeth, no matter how many he wears out.

## MARKET ALL SURPLUS FOWLS

Young Birds of Good Strain Should Replace Those Which Have Lost Usefulness.

All hens and roosters which have passed their days of usefulness should either be consigned to the stewpot or the market basket, letting fresh young fowls of good strain take their places in the pens and on the nests.

### View From High Points.

At mountain stations, where one is above the greater part of the lower, dust-laden layers of the atmosphere, more stars are visible than at sea level. Some recent observations at Mt. Wilson by Van der Bilt show that the limit of unaided vision there, without even the aid of screens to shut off the light of the sky, is at about the seventh magnitude—that is, the faintest stars that can be seen on the mountain are two and one-half times brighter than can be seen at sea level.

## Eagle "Mikado" Pencil No. 174



FOR SALE AT YOUR DEALER'S EACH OR 25c PER DOZEN—MADE IN FIVE GRADES. CONCEDED TO BE THE FINEST PENCIL MADE FOR GENERAL USE. EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY.

New York

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Established by Franklin in 1758  
**The Mercury.**  
Newport, R. I.  
PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.  
Office Telephone 131  
House Telephone 1010

Saturday, August 2, 1919

Milk is now selling for 15 cents a quart in Newport.

The influenza epidemic caused 450,000 deaths in the United States.

August is here. The summer will soon be gone and winter will be upon us before we know it. However there is at least one lively month ahead of us, as many activities are planned for the next few weeks in Newport.

The present ten-cent fare on the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, formerly the Bay State, is said to be the highest in the country for the distance carried.

A new president of France is to be elected next January. President Poincaré is going to retire and Premier Clemenceau seems to be the coming man if he will accept.

Count Ishii, the Japanese ambassador to the United States, and who it will be remembered paid Newport a pleasing visit some two years ago, says that war between Japan and this country is inconceivable.

It is going to take six and one-half billions to meet the government expenses next year. When a few years ago the government appropriations reached one billion a howl went up all over the country at the governmental extravagance.

The House ways and means committee has approved the repeal of the soda water and ice cream tax, a reduction of taxes on fruit juices, protection by increased duties on tungsten, magnesite, and pearl buttons and the repeal of the Canadian reciprocity act of 1911.

The June building permits in New York involved an expenditure of \$25,658,124, an increase of 59.3% over May, and 628.7% over June of last year. According to Dun's estimates, expenditures for new building in 101 cities of the country were \$114,582,111 in June, or 193.7% over June, 1918.

The American Railway Express Co., formerly the Adams Express, shows a deficit under Government management, of \$18,367,000 in the nine months. It is estimated that the deficit for the year of Government operation will amount to nearly twenty-seven millions of dollars. No one ever heard of a deficit when the Company was operated by private owners.

The salaries of some of the Harvard instructors and assistants are less than the wages paid to street car men, according to figures made public in connection with a campaign to raise \$10,000,000 endowment fund for Harvard. Some instructors receive less than \$1000 a year, and some assistants as low as \$500.

Higher education is not always productive of dollars.

### THE BATTLE OF 1920

#### Economical Government

The statement was made the other day in debate, that the total expenses of the United States in this war had been greater than the cost of running the government from the time it was founded in 1789 down to 1917. This cost of the government up to 1917 is figured at \$26,150,991,471. While it is not yet possible to approximate the cost of the war, it does seem likely, by the time the bills are all paid, the total expenditures will have been \$30,000,000,000.

Will any man say that is a reasonable proposition? The United States had an army that began at 200,000, finally reached 4,000,000, and then tapered off again. Should it cost as much to run this army of increasing and diminishing size for about two years, as to run the whole government for 127 years, with the costly Civil war and several minor wars included? It seems preposterous. There must have been wild extravagance in many places.

The people will never grudge any amount necessary to preserve the honor and ideals of the nation. But they were angry when they heard such reports as that a lot of men were earning \$100.00 a week and more in war work, while the soldiers were suffering and dying in the trenches for \$1.00 a day.

The government was in the hands of men who had had little experience in business organization. They did not know how to get things done efficiently, promptly, systematically, and economically. Theorists were appointed to do work that should have been given to the best business brains. Now it is reckoning time. The people have got to clean up what remains after the riot of waste and come down to the cold grey light of the morning after, under the guidance of competent business men.

### THE OFFICERS OF THE LAW

The records of police forces and all other officers of the law show a constant hostility existing between themselves and lawless people. Drunken and disorderly persons, tramps and vagrants, and all their friends, are constantly complaining that they are clubbed or otherwise roughly treated by the officers.

The making of an arrest in a city street always draws a crowd. The police officer often has the worst end of the crowd's sympathies. If he handles the man with much force, the crowd quickly shouts its derision.

The officer has many difficult problems to settle, and he has to settle them right off on the spot. It is a disagreeable job to handle a rough and disorderly man, and it takes judgment and some courage.

Police officers are a cautious type of men, and they dislike to butt into any situation unless there is a call for their interference. The drunk, the fighter, or the disturber, can't be handled quite as you would touch a lady. Soft treatment might only stir a man's intoxicated blood to more violence, and some show of force is wholesome for him.

Tramps and vagrants get soft treatment. They don't often make much show of resistance. And they get off easier than is good for them.

Here and there an officer may use physical strength too freely and go too far in assuming viciousness. But as a whole the officers of the law are a splendid type of men. They do the community's dirty work, and face many scenes of peril in their dealings with ugly and desperate men. The community should support the officers that represent the laws of the state and the municipality, so that they can feel they have public sentiment behind them.

### ARE GIRLS BETTER STUDENTS?

It has usually been claimed that girls are better students than boys, and stand better in high schools and other co-educational institutions. Recent figures from Northwestern colleges seem to show it.

This comparison shows an average of 16030 points of scholarship made by sorority girl students, to 11186 average of the boys. While it is hardly fair to form final conclusions from any one institution, and while figures covering this point are rarely collected, yet this result corresponds in a general way with the belief held by a great many educational authorities.

It may be objected by some that the brightest boys go to non-coeducational institutions. If so, it would be just as true that the brightest girls would go to girls' colleges.

Some people might think that girls' minds are so taken up with dress and other frivolities, that they would not put their attention on study as well as boys. Yet the time of a great many boys must be so taken up by athletic sports as to keep their average down.

It is probably true that the average girl is rather more conscientious than the average boy, and feels the call of study as an obligation a little more keenly. Also girls are more conventional. It is the conventional and approved thing to study, so they follow the beaten and safe track.

Boys are lawless creatures, who enjoy a certain degree of license and irregular freedom. Some seem positively to enjoy an attitude of defiance of teachers and regulations.

Boys are not the only thing in life. Boys who simply would not study, sometimes make fine men, though the chances are against them. In the long run, the young person who does his duty and learns the lessons given to him, comes out far better.

### HELP WANTED AT HOME

The following headlines are quoted from a single page of a Washington paper of recent date:

"I. W. W. for revolution."  
"Shopmen on 16 railroads talk of striking on August 1."  
"Hasten to check Boston car tie-up."  
"Reaper works in Chicago close as thousands quit."  
"Predicts end of ship strike today."  
"Worried Chicago builders may stop all operations."  
"20,000 men in Baltimore building trades may quit."

President Wilson absented himself from this country for over seven months, interfering in European political questions and territory-grabbing. He returned with a Smuts-Cecil-Wilson prescription guaranteed by him to cure the heart of the world, but which would give the United States, if it should be swallowed, more contortions than Peter the cat experienced after Tom Sawyer had given him the painkiller. Now Mr. Wilson plans to "saw around the circle." Meanwhile the economic situation, and all the American problems which are pressing for immediate solution can, apparently, go to the devil for all he cares. The question is, Have we not enough questions at home to take care of without loading up with those to be found in the league of nations? The general public thinks so, whether Mr. Wilson agrees with it or not. The general public believes we should mind our own American business, and that Mr. Wilson should mind his own American presidential business, and whether he does or not, the general public will put a man in the White House next time who will.

### BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

U. S. S. Fulton Leaves

The U. S. S. Fulton, Blackie, Lady Callahan and the whole baseball team, steamed out of the New Harbor last Monday morning after bidding farewell to old Block Island. The Navy department issued orders last week to discharge from service all men who had enlisted during the war, including the four-year-term boys, and as a result the Jackies were wearing a 7x9 grin with visions of donning the civies once again, several days before they bid their adieu to the New Harbor.

Most of the boys were paid in full Monday upon their arrival at New London and ere this goes to press were swiftly speeding across the plains to their homes under California's sunny skies.

Nearly 50% of the entire crew of the Fulton are native sons of California, with a few hailing from old Hawaii. Altogether they were a jolly good bunch and it goes without saying that many a heart will yearn for the boys in blue the next few weeks. Several of the local boarding houses and hotels have already gone in mourning and a local girls' club has petitioned the Council to have their charter changed to read the "Weeping Widows" of New Shoreham. One young dame has even written to Daniels, imploring His Highness to detail another ship to the Island.

Just to show that they entertained no hard feelings toward the Island nativity, Manager Herdig's old ball team strolled up to the K. C. field Sunday afternoon and administered a knockout to a Simon-pure Island team captained by Henry Heinz. After a nine-round exchange of courtesies the Fultonians gathered up their weapons and shaking the Island dust from their heels, proceeded in the direction of the New Harbor with 15 runs chalked to their credit, while the Simon-pures cast furtive glances at the 5 run mark hung on their side of the ledger.

Gene Rose enacted the role of undertaker at the funeral services of the Island team and in the minds of the mourners who witnessed the obsequies, there are no doubts as to where the locals have gone.

Through the efforts of Postmaster S. Martin Rose a morning mail service, outgoing, has been inaugurated between Block Island and New London, leaving the Island daily at 8.30 a. m. on the steamer Juliette.

Charlie Smith, dealer in taffy and kisses (salt water and social) will stage a cabaret festival next Monday night at his open air Casino. Tango Bill and his bare footed burlesquers, assisted by Jim Ormsbee solo dancer, have been engaged for the occasion.

Mrs. Harold Madison of Providence has opened a high class cafeteria on Main street next to the Surf Hotel. This popular retreat is known as the Blue Dory Tea Rooms.

Dixie Brooks, head squitter at the Casino fountain, has concocted a new thirst-quencher which is said to be a sure cure for the Alcoholic Blues.

### Bad Boy in Town

Capt. Sam Maloof, pilot of the famous Grey Devil, has complained to the local police department that some mischievous youth raised havoc with his electric lighting outfit last week. Capt. Sam says that the main wire leading into his dry goods store was severed in twain last Friday night with the result that he was obliged to associate with his customers in the dark for two consecutive nights. The Captain maintains that his store is not the proper place to enact such embarrassing scenes and he insists that the sheriff ascertain the identity of the guilty culprit and have him hung by the neck as a fitting penalty for his dastardly crime. As yet there are no clues.

Bert Blackburn has notified Judge Millikin that while he was passing Mitchell's taffy tent last Tuesday evening, some one shied an egg at him and yelled "Stop it!" Bert says he did, with his face, and that the egg was all broken up over it.

A. V. Willis has registered at the People's Forum as attorney for the W. C. T. U. He will open his office at the Island Drug Store, where his clients may receive legal advice between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Tony Mollica, who, when he follows his usual vocation, removes the vegetation which adorns the human visage of the male species, fell through the Mount Hope steamboat dock one evening last week about 2 a. m., while engaged in a hearty heart conference with a friend from a nearby restaurant. After slight repairs to the dock the Steamer Mt. Hope was able to land passengers as usual.

The Corkscrew Brigade held their regular monthly meeting at the Yellow Kittens last Monday evening, President Addison Rose presiding. Upon the recommendation of Calvin Millikin, a Tag Day was arranged for next week.

### New Court House

The Yellow Kittens has been fitted up to serve as a court house for the town for the next year. This is the only building in the State having a double bar—law bar and beer bar—in the same room.

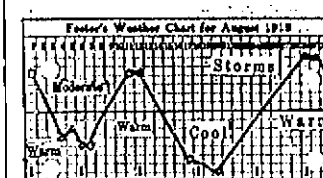
Mrs. Mary Connelly of Providence and Miss May McDermott of Fall River spent the week-end with Mrs. Ackerman at the K. of C. Naval Club.

Mrs. Anna McGowan and son Raymond have returned to Providence, having spent a delightful visit at the K. of C. Naval Club as guests of Mrs. Ackerman, the "mother of the boys."

General Secretary Ackerman and Mrs. Ackerman regret the departure of the U. S. S. Fulton. With all their faults the boys will be missed from the Island.

Two historic inns near Philadelphia in existence since Colonial days have been put out of business by prohibition. At one of them Washington and Lafayette had been entertained and they had dispensed toddy to generations of thirsty travellers. But at last these corrupting influences have been brought to an end.—Exchange.

The U. S. Army in Europe now numbers 234,975 men. Officers and men discharged to date, 3,023,487.



### WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2, 1919. Last bulletin gave forecast of warm wave to cross continent July 30 to Aug. 3, storm wave July 31 to Aug. 4, cool wave Aug. 1 to 5.

Next warm waves will reach Vancouver about Aug. 3 and 9 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Aug. 4 and 10, plains sections 5 and 11, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 6 and 12, eastern sections 7 and 13, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about August 8 and 14.

Above forecasts cover from August 3 to 14. Storms will be most severe near first part of this period, but no very severe storms are expected. Temperatures will average above normal east of Rockies and below west. Rainfall of the states and Canada will be below the average of June and July 1919. Temperatures near Aug. 1 and 12 will average higher than near 6. Most rain of the period is expected near Aug. 7.

Within the last year I have learned the great importance to agriculture and horticulture of the great gaps in the Rocky Mountain crests and the high ridges, or mountain ranges, that extend eastward from the top of the Rockies. The principal gaps may be easily located as the great transcontinental railroads run through them. The high ridges or mountain ranges running eastward from the crest of Rockies are north and south of the principal rivers—Missouri, Yellowstone, Saskatchewan, Platte, Arkansas and Red Rivers.

Another exceedingly important discovery is that the evaporation of sea waters, that is carried into the storms as they move eastward, changes location about every 165 days. When the moisture comes from the Gulf of Mexico the high ridges and mountain ranges, extending eastward from crest of Rockies, cuts off the moisture coming from southward, resulting in less than usual rain north of those ridges and mountain ranges and then the cropweather is not good in those localities. The same is true when the moisture comes from the Arctic ocean. But when the moisture comes from eastward, from the Atlantic or Hudson Bay and Davis Strait, it passes up the valleys of those great rivers and then good cropweather and good crops result. When the moisture comes from the Pacific, northwest of San Francisco, the Pacific slope, north of San Francisco, gets its greatest fogs and rains and the northern plains sections that lie in the paths of the moisture, that comes thru the Rocky mountain gaps, get good cropweather. When the moisture comes from the Pacific, southwest of San Francisco, then Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, western and southwestern Texas and Mexico have their best crop seasons.

I am positive about these matters. The weather records of many years past establish these facts. But the work is immense, my force is too small to make rapid progress and errors in my forecasts sometimes occur. I am giving my whole time and all of my income to the work. The above statements are immensely important and some time their great value must be acknowledged by all.

### ANOTHER TOUR ABROAD

It is reported that President Wilson may make a voyage on the Pacific some time in August, embarking on the flagship of the Pacific fleet. No doubt he will give China a wide berth, but a six months sojourn in Japan for a first-hand study of governmental absolutism might appeal to him, and the Japanese are mighty generous in making presents. After all, since President Wilson has declared for internationalism as against American nationalism, there seems no good reason to criticize him if he chooses to avail himself of his self-assumed prerogatives and exhaust his term of office in proselytizing in foreign lands. The heart of the world may need balm.

### LOIS AND MOTHER

"Lois, Lois," called Mother one morning. She called again and again, so finally Lois answered and she was glad she did because her Aunt was here and Katherine. So I must say goodbye.

The End.

Lois.

Lieutenant Colonel Earl H. Metzger, U. S. A., with Mrs. Metzger, is spending a short leave of absence in this city, having recently returned from active service in France.

### Weekly Almanac, AUGUST, 1919

STANDARD TIME.											
	Sun	Moon	Mer	Ven	Jup	Sat	Uran	Nept	Ple	Rev	Rev
1st	5 37	5 05	11 01	12 30	1 01	1 51					
2nd	5 39	5 04	11 25	1 21	1 51	2 51					
3rd	5 40	5 02	12 12	1 14	1 51	3 51					
4th	5 41	5 00	12 51	1 10	1 51	4 51					
5th	5 42	4 58	1 41	1 07	1 51	5 51					
6th	5 43	4 57	2 35	1 05	1 51	6 51					
7th	5 44	4 56	3 31	1 03	1 51	7 51					
8th	5 45	4 55	4 28	1 01	1 51	8 51					
9th	5 46	4 54	5 25	1 00	1 51	9 51					
10th	5 47	4 53	6 21	1 00	1 51	10 51					
11th	5 48	4 52	7 18	1 00	1 51	11 51					
12th	5 49	4 51	8 14	1 00	1 51	12 51					

### Deaths.

In this city, 26th ult., Alfred L. Trowbridge, in his 75th year.  
In this city, 27th ult., Gregory J. son of Gregory and Mary Fallon, of Providence, R. I., in his 6th year.  
In this city, 28th ult., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Patrick J. Lyons, Nellie Josephine Green, in her 6th year.  
In this city, 31st ult., William Frank Wyatt, in his 65th year.

## NEW ENGLAND NEWS

### IN TABLOID FORM

### Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeeland

The Board of Police Commissioners of Providence, granted 232 licenses to sell four per cent. beer. The licenses, will expire December 1. Retail dealers paid \$150 and wholesalers \$250.

The medal of the Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy has been conferred upon Major Spaulding Bisbee of Rumford, Maine, a former National Guard officer, by the King of Italy.

Charles Lambert, is growing tobacco successfully on his farm in Upton, Mass. Years ago, he was on a tobacco plantation in Connecticut, where he learned the culture of the plant.

James B. Holt, the first newsboy on the Concord Railroad, died at his home in Merrimack, aged eighty-five years. Mr. Holt was a direct descendant of John Cotton, one of the founders of the city of Boston.

The will of Charles N. Clark, a trustee of Smith College and treasurer of the college, died in the Probate Court, Northampton, gives \$200,000 to be equally divided between Smith College and Mt. Holyoke College.

Rev. Andrew F. Daugh, pastor of St. Rocco's Church, has resigned because of ill-health. He will be succeeded by Rev. John Svagdy of Norwood, who speaks eight languages and was formerly director of a college in Russia.

If the employees of the American Woolen Company, Lawrence, desire it, the corporation will furnish them. It is understood, with 99 per cent, of the money required to buy land and build a home. Four per cent. interest will be charged.

Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, congratulated the teachers of the M. A. C. Summer school on the passage of the bill appropriating \$4,000,000 annually for equalizing educational advantages for all children in Massachusetts.

Charging that Raphael Macaruso was literally "worked to death" in the Rhode Island State Prison, former State Senator William G. Troy threatened to take his accusations into court, if the Penal Board did not order an investigation. Senator Troy accused the prison officials of keeping Macaruso at work at a machine until a few hours before he underwent a grave surgical operation. The man died recently.

August 12 has been set as a tentative date for the reconvening of the Massachusetts constitutional convention. A sub-committee has prepared documents for presentation to the convention, presenting four different schemes for accomplishment. It is not expected that the body will set much longer than a month, and an appropriation has been made to provide for reasonable payment and the expenses of the members.

A farmers' exchange is to be opened at Newport, R. I., by George H. Baldwin, a graduate of Rhode Island State College in 1915, and a farm-bred man who for the past few years has been employed by the extension service of the college as a specialist on farms, crops and fertilizers. Mr. Baldwin will take up his duties on August 15, and after that time the farmers who have things to sell may work co-operatively through him.

An appeal by the Portland Chamber of Commerce to Calvin Austin, head of the Eastern Steamship Company lines, to have the eastbound coastwise steamers stop at Portland to take on freight has been refused. International Line steamers formerly made Portland a stopping port and so did the Eastern until all service was interrupted or suspended because of the war and the commandeering of steamers. Wholesalers in Portland prefer shipments to Eastern coast cities and towns as do their customers, but all such commodities now must continue to go forward by rail.

The 140th Massachusetts Legislature was prorogued by Gov. Coolidge, after sitting 205 legislative days or within one day of the longest sessions recorded in the annals of the commonwealth. The session of 1833 and that of 1911 ran through 206 legislative days. During the session the Governor signed 363 general laws, 242 special acts and 70 resolves. He sent nine veto messages to the Legislature, only one of which—that of the bill to increase the compensation of legislators from \$1000 to \$1500—was passed over his veto, or the first time in many years, no bills became a law without the signature of the Governor. The last act of the Legislature was the adoption of a supplementary budget bill, appropriating \$1,200,000 to cover expenses incurred by later star increases and other 11th hour measures. This was likewise the last law signed by the Governor.

Judge Riley of Malden, Mass., issued a warning in court when he stated that motorists convicted of having glaring headlights on their cars will be sent to jail for a day if found guilty by him. He told the police chiefs of the first Middlesex District, embracing Malden, Medford, Everett, Melrose, Wakefield and part of the Middlesex Fells reservation, he wanted every violator of the law brought before the court. He declared that glaring headlights are the worst road menace and the users show disregard for public safety.

Mayor Clarke is endeavoring to arrange for a visit to Portland by the Prince of Wales, in the event the Prince tours the country, as is reported probable. Assurance from the State Department of consideration of the invitation has been received.

An additional line between Boston and South America will be operated by the Korr Steamship Company, it is reported. At least five services to the East or West coasts of South America are now assured or projected and exporters welcome the outlook for business expansion.

The first annual encampment of the 3d Maine Infantry, national guard, will be held in Augusta for the 15-day period beginning Aug. 30. Adj. Gen. George McL. Pearson announced today. The last encampment was held four years ago when the 2nd Maine Infantry mobilized here.

Saco, Maine, July 25—An infuriated bull killed Frank Chick, 11 years old, today by plunging a horn through the boy's heart in a lively struggle in the pasture on the farm of George W. Nutter. Frank struck the bull with a stick when he went for teh cows and the animal went for him.

The Boston employment board returned from France, in positions ministers, on its lists who are seeking employment. One is a Congregationalist and the other a Baptist, and both have served during the war as chaplains. The bureau recently placed three physicians, who have returned from France, in positions as medical advisors in large industrial plants.

The Newburyport Turnpike, one of the heaviest travelled road in the state, is to be rebuilt a distance of some three and a half miles, from the Melrose-Malden line to the railroad crossing in Lynnfield. There are many dangerous places along this stretch, which it is planned partially to eliminate. The work will cost in the vicinity of \$120,000. The State will do the work.

Wartime prohibition hasn't had any effect on Catherine Kelley of Lawrence, for in district court, she was called upon to answer to the charge of drunkenness for the thirty-fifth time of her career. Judge Mahony asked her where she got the drink, she replied, "From a party I met." With the admonition that she should steer clear of such "parties" the judge placed her on probation.

Massachusetts State headquarters of the American Legion has issued a warning against canvassers who are reported to be soliciting funds for "a legion of veterans of the great war." The reports indicate that many households have contributed in the belief that the donations are for the American Legion. The warning states that the American Legion has authorized no canvass for any purpose.

The petition of Mary L. Cotton, executrix of the estate of her husband, John L. Cotton, to compel her brother, J. Frank Stevens, to furnish a new bond of \$250,000, came up in Probate Court, Nashua, N. H. Judge Wagner transferred the case on question of jurisdiction. The suit is for additional payment to the estate as account of alleged misrepresentation by Stevens in settling with the widow.

Col. Edward L. Logan is about to resume the practice of law, but under a new firm—That of Logan, Lyne & Woodworth. With Daniel J. Lyne & Stewart C. Woodworth, Col. Logan will open offices in the Sears building, Boston, about August 1. Col. Logan has no present intention of resigning his position on the bench, a justice of the South Boston district court.

Growers and users of green corn are warned by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, in a placard widely distributed, of the great danger that the European cornborer, now active in 53 towns in Eastern Massachusetts, may spread to other parts of the State or to other States. All persons in these towns are warned that it is unlawful to ship, carry, sell or give away corn or any part of the corn plant outside the towns.

### \$30 MONTH BONUS FOR SOLDIERS

Johnson Bill Would Give All U. S. Soldiers \$30 Extra.  
Washington.—A bonus of \$30 a month for each month of actual service in the war over two months, \$100 extra to each soldier, sailor, or nurse under actual fire, is provided in a bill introduced in the house by Representative Johnson, of South Dakota.

To meet this expense a two million dollar bond issue, at four per cent interest, is authorized.

### FRENCH COW PROFITEERS

Sack Paris Shop Which Raised Price of Food.  
Paris.—Further instances have been reported of the public taking their measures against profiteering by the farmers. A grocer in the poor quarter of Montmartre, seeing the rush of purchasers for chicken and rabbit at 1 francs (75 centimes) a pound, marked up the price in front of customers 4 francs.  
The crowd resented this action and sacked the shop.

### Make It Brief.

It may not be of much interest to you, Mr. Visitor, but the fellow who asks you how you feel today doesn't want to listen to a lot of symptoms. He wants to know if you are a member that.—From (Hot Springs) Arkansas Thomas Cat.

### Uncle Eben.

"Some men does hate to give credit for anything," said Ebenezer. "They can't throw a word without tearin' off de roses an' leavin' out mostly stickers."



## REVENUES WILL PAY 1920 DEBTS

Secretary Glass Says U. S. Expenditures Will Not Exceed Its Receipts.

### RIGID ECONOMY IS NEEDED.

Public Debt on June 30, 1920, Will Be \$26,516,506,160—No More Loans Will Be Floated—Favorable Treasury Statement.

Washington.—In a letter to the banks and trust companies of the United States made public Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass states that he anticipates the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, will meet all the expenditures of the government.

He fixes the national income, including the deferred installments of the Victory Loan, at \$8,500,000,000. This means that there will be no net increase in the public debt for the year except the loan installments. If his calculations are correct they mean that on June 30, 1920, when presumably the entire cost of the war will have been paid, the public debt of the United States will be \$20,516,506,160.

During the next five months, the period of heaviest expenditures, the government will meet its obligations by increasing the outstanding certificates of indebtedness by not more than \$500,000,000. The conclusion to be drawn from the secretary's letter is that there is not to be an early issue of notes. The secretary says:

It is not possible at this time, when the appropriations for the coming year are under consideration by the Congress, when contract claims by and against the United States are still in process of settlement, when demobilization is still incomplete, when the extent of the liability on the wheat guaranty is ascertained, and when the business upon which the income and profits tax receipts in the first half of the calendar year 1920 are to be based is still only half transacted, to make a formal estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the United States during the fiscal year 1920 (ending June 30, 1920).

I do not hesitate to say, however, that I anticipate that the government will be in receipt of revenues under existing law and from the Victory Liberty Loan during the fiscal year 1920 to the amount of at least \$8,500,000,000.

In the absence of a budget system or of any treasury control of governmental expenditure it is even more difficult to foretell the expenditures than the receipts of the government. Current expenditures, which reached the maximum of \$2,000,000,000 in December, 1918, fell in June, 1919, to \$809,000,000, and after deducting the amount of the certificates of indebtedness of the director general of railroads paid during the present month of July, should show a still further decrease in this month.

Allowing for all the elements of uncertainty above referred to, I have no present reason to believe that the expenditures of the government during the fiscal year 1920, will exceed the amount of its receipts as above indicated, excluding transactions in the principal of the public debt other than the Victory Loan. If these expectations prove to be correct, the gross public debt of the United States, which on June 30, 1919, amounted to \$23,484,500,160.05, should be increased during the fiscal year 1920 by not more than the amount of the deferred installments of the Victory Liberty Loan payable in the fiscal year 1920, \$1,032,000,000, making a total public debt on June 30, 1920, when presumably the whole cost of the war will have been financed, of \$24,516,500,160.05.

The renunciation of these sanguine expectations is contingent upon the practice of most rigid economy by the government and the continuance of ample revenues from taxation.

### PITH OF THE VICTORY NEWS

President Wilson abandons his conferences with Republicans on the peace treaty and league covenant and turns his attention to Democratic senators, following Senator Thomas' declaration that he probably would vote against ratification unless radical changes are made. The President declined to submit the French treaty to the Senate.

Mr. Debusch, Charge of the Japanese Embassy, declares Japan will return the territory of Kiao Chou to China and withdraw all her troops from Shantung as soon as peace treaty. Bulgaria's peace delegates presented their credentials to the peace conference secretariat and the Supreme Allied Council considered Italy's proposal to re-establish sharing of coal and foodstuffs.

Demolition of the forts of Helgoland, once Germany's "Gibraltar in the North Sea," is under way. In a few days no fortifications will be left. Alexandre Ribot, former French Premier, denies Matthias Erzberger's story that France and Great Britain made overtures for peace through the Vatican in 1917. He characterized the story as a "distortion."

Wesley Smith, another boy who watched the struggle from the stone wall, said that Frank ran for a stone several times, but finally fell. The actual picked him up on his horns and forced him to the ground, one by one sinking deep into Frank's side. Cox was placed on the Nutter farm by the York County Children's Aid Society.

### FRANK LYON POLK.

In Charge of American Affairs at Peace Conference.



Frank Lyon Polk has gone to Paris to take the place at the Peace Conference of Secretary of State Lansing, who has returned to Washington in obedience to a summons from President Wilson.

### DISTRIBUTING FOOD IN STARVING EUROPE

American Relief Expedition Solves Problem of Transportation Through Chaos.

New York.—Disorganized railroads, marauding bands, blockades, "impassable" mountains, towns wiped out—these are some of the difficulties that have confronted the American Relief Administration in its work of distributing food through war devastated Europe to peoples too hungry to care about reconstruction.

Many are the alibis that might have been sent to Administration Headquarters, 42 Broadway, for failure to "deliver the goods," but here are some of the reports that have come in:

In Riga under the Bolsheviks, the peasants were not allowed to bring their produce into the city for sale, and the American Relief representatives entered the place after evacuation by the Bolsheviks to find the entire population, 225,000 persons, on the verge of starvation.

Food was quickly dispatched from the port of Libau. During both nights of the two days' journey the train was attacked by armed bands and the guards were assailed. Machine guns were finally resorted to, and six of the Bolsheviks were killed before the robbers were dispersed.

From a port in Dalmatia inland to Montenegro, a distance of about 100 miles, foodstuffs came their tortuous way in a small coasting vessel, then in three smaller ones, then in light draft barges; after that they were loaded on a motor boat, American trucks, wagons and pack animals respectively. The last lap of the journey was made cablewise over two mountains. The trip consumed ten days.

Political conditions and racial animosities rendered transportation difficult in Armenia. The whole of Transcaucasia is split up into three separate "republics," of which Ervin and Kars, pocketed in the very heart of the region, constitute the Armenian republic. Shutting it off from whatever food supplies might be available from the Caspian and the East, is a hostile Tartar Republic, while between Armenia and the Black Sea lies Georgia, another country.

The only way to get food into Armenia is by an intermittent single-track railroad supplemented by ox carts. Despite these conditions the American Relief Administration has succeeded in sending \$3,000,000 worth of supplies, 31,000 tons, into Armenia.

In each report is contained a record of accomplishment. Transportation problems have been tackled persistently by the administration with gratifying results.

Arrangements have been made for indirect control of the railroads in the old Austrian Empire and the average movement of foodstuffs has been more than doubled.

Rivers are being utilized, much to the relief of the railroad situation. Marked improvement in wire communications has helped greatly, as has the courier service, now running regularly all over Europe.

### U. S. SALESMEN IN GERMANY.

Army Officials Permit Five to Cross Coblenz Bridgehead.

Coblenz.—American army officials have just given permission for five American commercial travelers to proceed through the Coblenz bridgehead on business in the interior of Germany. Opportunity for the reopening of trade relations between the United States and Germany was thus definitely afforded, allowing American firms to compete with French, British and other European houses.

One million dollars will be spent by the Lowell Weaving Company of Lowell for the construction of a spinning mill and storehouse. The spinning mill is to be of reinforced concrete, 430 feet by 128 feet and four stories in height. Work on both buildings will commence immediately.

## FIVE DEMANDS / MADE ON WILSON

Missouri Senator Gives President Amendments Planned to Guard U. S. Rights.

### NEW LIGHT ON SHANTUNG.

President Reiterates Japan Soon Will Clear Up Shantung Affair—Reservations Which Would Be Satisfactory.

Washington.—Five proposed reservations intended to make the pending peace treaty acceptable to the Senate, thereby securing its prompt ratification, were submitted to President Wilson by Senator Spencer (Rep., Mo.) This was done at the president's request.

When conferring with the President recently, as one of the Anti-League Senators, Mr. Spencer told the President that he had formulated certain reservations and laid them before the Foreign Relations Committee. The President expressed a desire to see them and they were furnished accordingly.

Reservations 1, 2 and 3 were those presented to the Committee on Foreign Relations by Senator Spencer. The other two have been added since. The President put the matter given to him by Mr. Spencer in his pocket, saying he would give the reservations his most careful consideration.

This is the first time a set of actual reservations has been laid before the President in writing.

President Wilson intimated to Senator Spencer that the expected arrangement on Shantung would remove much, if not all, of the opposition to that part of the treaty. The State Department, Senator Spencer said, was at work on the matter. He declined to go into detail, but it was believed that he referred to the visit of Mr. Debusch, Japanese Charge, to the State Department, followed by a call by President Wilson on Secretary Lansing.

The result of activities here is expected to be a statement by the Japanese Government concerning the return of Shantung to China, and another from China, accepting the Japanese terms.

This was hinted at a week ago by Senator Hitchcock after a talk with President Wilson, and was again touched upon by Senator Spencer, who said that he thought that if Japan would make an offer which China accepted it would remove most, though not all, of the objections.

The President expects to leave Washington between August 7 and 10. His trip will take him as far as the Pacific coast and will consume two or three weeks.

It is quite apparent that the President does not hope for action on the peace treaty and the league before the expiration of two or three months at the earliest.

The Foreign Relations Committee will temporarily lay aside consideration of the peace convention and take up for disposal the treaty settling all disputes between the United States and Colombia resulting from the seizure of Panama. This will be done as the result of earnest representations made by Secretary Lansing.

Senator Borah in a speech in the senate declared the reservations proposed as a compromise by William H. Taft were valueless and would not help in any way to clear up the situation. His attitude made it plain that the Taft conciliation scheme has not made a bit with the President's chief opponents at the Capitol.

Vance McCormick, former Democratic National chairman, will perfect an organization to advance and hasten ratification of the treaty. He will conduct a campaign of education and explanation. It is intended to have such influence brought to bear upon senators as will obtain their support for the treaty.

### WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

NEW YORK.—Charles E. Hughes suggests that the United States make four reservations to the League of Nations covenant and drafts a resolution which he says will safeguard American interests.

WASHINGTON.—Repeal of the war taxes on ice cream, soda water and fruit juices was voted by the House, and both parties supported the resolution for a House recess from August 1 to September 9.

PARIS.—The peace conference has decided to send an army into Silesia to stop the fighting between Polish and German troops and to preserve order.

PARIS.—G. W. Hare has arrived in France to sell to the French government the American army supplies in Europe. It is said that if the transaction is put through promptly all American troops except those on the Rhine will be out by September 1.

WASHINGTON.—A Department of Aeronautics, headed by a separate Cabinet officer, is provided for in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Curry.

PARIS.—Regular airplane service between Berlin, Paris and Copenhagen will be begun this summer. French machines will be used.

Mildred L. Beals, aged 10, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Beals of Brockton, fell from a second-story piazza today when the railing broke, and landed on her head on a concrete walk. Her injuries are not regarded as serious, although there is a slight concussion of the brain.

### ARTHUR VEATCH.

First Man to Discover Oil Field in England.



Arthur Veatch, chief geologist of the Lord Cowdray oil syndicate which discovered oil in England. Veatch is a Yankee, hailing from Evansville, Ind., and a graduate of Indiana university. He held the position of state geologist of Indiana and afterward was engaged in making analysis of Venezuelan asphalt deposits.

### CHICAGO RACE RIOTS CAUSE MANY DEATHS

Negroes Storm Armory in Effort to Obtain Arms and Ammunition.

Chicago.—Rioting that ended in looting, arson and murder broke loose in Chicago's "black belt" resulting in the most serious race clash that has ever stained the history of Illinois. Before midnight Monday fourteen had been killed and seventy-six injured. Of the dead nine were white. Twenty-nine white persons were hurt and forty-seven negroes.

The disorder which had been going on all day, grew serious at night with the hurling of bricks and firing of revolvers at Thirty-fifth street and Washburn avenue. Before many hours passed the outbreaks spread to the Stock Yards district, to Thirty-fifth and Halstead streets, all through the "black belt" and into the Hyde Park district.

Every available policeman in the city was rushed to the scene; former soldiers were sworn in; the National Guard and the reserve militia regiments had been called out and were being mobilized; the hospitals were crowded with victims; the street cars and the elevated cars had ceased to run on the south side; telephone wires were cut; scores of white men and blacks were under arrest.

Major Frederick Haynes, commanding a battalion of the 1st Reserve, and Corporal Williams of Company C of that unit were among the first casualties. Major Haynes, who lives at 4,059 Prairie avenue, was found in front of 3,733 Indiana avenue with the back of his head crushed and his back broken. Corporal Williams was shot in the shoulder by a sniper as he was going toward Eighth Regiment Armory, where his company was assembling.

At a meeting of the city council Alderman John Passmore of the police committee declared that both whites and colored men in the affected area must be disarmed if a catastrophe is to be averted.

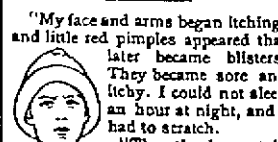
Politics is to blame for the race rioting is the opinion of States Attorney MacLachoyne.

"The present race riots," said the Prosecutor, "are no surprise to me, and I do not believe they are a surprise to the officers of the Police department. The Police department is so demoralized by politicians, both black and white, on the south side that the police are afraid to arrest men who are supposed to have political backing."

"I am investigating a case in which it is charged a certain white politician has gone about distributing revolvers and cartridges among vicious colored persons who would be likely to engage in race rioting."

### CUTICURA HEALS ITCHING ON FACE

And Arms. Then Pimples and Blisters. Could Not Sleep.



"My face and arms began itching, and little red pimples appeared that later became blisters. They became sore and itchy. I could not sleep an hour at night, and I had to scratch."

"Then the doctor told me to get Cuticura. They helped wonderfully, and I used about two cakes of Soap and three boxes of Ointment and I was healed." (Signed) Arthur R. Guenther, 9 Avery St., Providence, R. I., August, 1918.

### Prevent Further Skin Trouble By Using Cuticura Daily

It is possible to prevent these many distressing, disfiguring skin troubles of childhood by using Cuticura Soap, and no other, for everyday toilet and nursery uses, assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed. Think of what it means to go forth into the world handicapped by a disfiguring skin trouble.

Sample Pack Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. B, P.O. Box 100, Lowell, Mass." Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Full size 50c.

## THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Savings Bank of Newport will be held at the banking rooms on Friday, July 18, 1919, at 3:30 P.M.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1919

Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 19, 1919, commence to draw interest on that date.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

## Summer on the Porch

Delightful—that depends. Better be in the house than on a porch exposed, even partially, to the broiling sun. You know that, then why not get some porch shades that will effectually keep out the sun, and why not, while you are about it, get shades that will make a real out-of-door living room out of your piazza, a shade that will beautify the exterior of your house as well as form a wonderfully fine background for porch decoration, a shade that will always keep the porch cool by its ventilator at the top.

If you make up your mind to that, you'll have to get a VUDOR. No other shade made will fill the bill.

## TITUS'

SQUARE MERCHANDISE FAIRLY PRICED  
225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

## INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(CONDENSED)  
CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 30, 1919

### RESOURCES

United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	\$5,831,446 00
Loans and Discounts	19,656,981 79
Customers Liberty Loan notes rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Bank	2,190,925 00
Acceptances executed for Customers	50,000 00
Real Estate Mortgages	4,859,590 17
Bonds, Stocks and Short Term Notes	23,254,974 78
Banking Houses	935,500 03
Call Loans	\$9,087,004 86
Due from Banks, Bankers and U. S. Treasurer	7,238,913 83
Cash	2,129,556 44
	\$75,329,741 77

### LIABILITIES

Capital	\$4,000,000 00
Surplus	4,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	1,472,830 55
Reserved for Interest, Taxes, etc.	679,258 24
Customers Liability Account Acceptances Executed	50,000 00
Liberty Loan Subscriptions	13,738 14
Customers Liberty Loan notes rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Bank	2,190,925 00
Deposits	63,923,878 51
	\$75,329,741 77

Money deposited on or before August 15th draws interest from August 1st.

### NEWPORT BRANCH

OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

## SIMON KUSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

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Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY  
INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

ALL Orders Promptly Attended to  
CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY  
TELEPHONE CONNECTION  
All Goods are Pure Absolutely

## THE Electric Household Labor Saving

Electrical Devices  
The WASHING MACHINE  
The VACUUM CLEANER  
The FLAT-IRON  
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Let us place one or more of these appliances in your home on trial.

BAY STATE STREET  
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WHITE SHOES OF BUCKSKIN OR CANVAS

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Children's Sneakers, Barefoot Sandals and Play Oxford

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# DRAINAGE HELPS YIELD OF CROPS

How to Plan and Install a Profit-Paying System on a Valuable Fertile Farm.

## TILE DRAINS ARE FAVORED

Where Money Is Not Available to Drain All of Land, Start Where Profits Would Be Greatest—No Rule for Size of Tile.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A good drainage system on a fertile farm that is not naturally well drained is a permanent improvement which continues to pay dividends in the form of increased crop production. (City gardens and lawns frequently need drainage, and if properly tiled, would be greatly improved.) Tile drains usually give more thorough drainage than open ditches. They occupy no land surface and do not interfere with farming operations. If properly constructed they require almost no expenditure for maintenance.

### Economic Arrangement.

The most economic arrangement of the drainage system is one that permits the use of long laterals and requires the shortest total length of main drains. No hard and fast rule can be given for determining the size of the tile to be used. Drains should be large enough to remove the surplus water before the crops are injured. It is better to use sizes too large than too small, and no tile less than four inches in diameter should be used. On common dark silt loams where the average rainfall is approximately 30 inches, eight-inch tile having a fall of two inches to 100 feet will provide outlet drainage for 40 acres; seven-inch tile for 30 acres, six-inch tile for 19 acres and four-inch tile for six acres.

The proper depth for drain tiles depends upon the soil and varies from two to four feet. In heavy silt loams the depth should be from two to three feet. In this case the laterals should be placed from 30 to 40 feet apart. In open soils that give up water readily, and where the drains are three to four feet deep, the laterals may be from 50 to 100 feet apart. In the more porous soils the space may be even greater.

### Secure Proper Fall.

The drainage should have a fall of not less than one inch to 100 feet if possible and greater fall than this is very desirable. Where little fall is obtained, particular care must be taken to secure a proper grade. The drainage ditch should be started at the outlet and its course should follow a line



Using a Level to Lay Off a Drainage System.

which has previously been laid out. Keep the ditch clean cut and as straight as possible. If the direction is changed it should be done by easy curves. Sharp turns must be avoided.

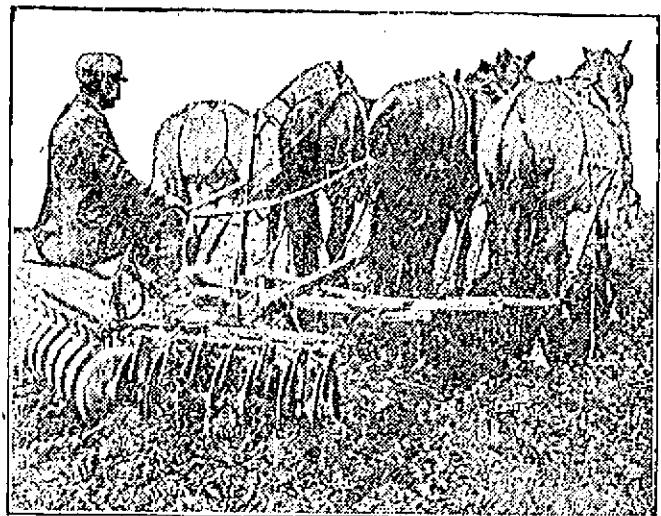
Laying the tile, like digging the ditch, should begin at the outlet. Under ordinary conditions tile should be laid and blinded or primed every day after the ditch is made. Any delay in laying may cause injury to the ditch by rain or by particles falling into it. If the banks are likely to cave, the tile should be laid as fast as the ditch is completed. The smaller sizes are laid from the bank with a hook. Large sizes must be laid by hand from the bottom of the ditch. All misshapen and badly cracked tile should be discarded. If a tile does not join closely with the preceding one, it should be turned over until it fits at the top. Cover all large cracks with pieces of tile or with cement.

After the tile are laid and inspected they should be covered with a little dirt from the sides, which process is called priming, and left to settle. The purpose is to hold the tile in position and prevent breakage when the remainder of the ditch is filled. After the tile are primed they may remain without injury for several days or until all of the ditches are ready for filling. If the soil is close and it is desirable to aid the water in reaching the tile quickly, the ditch can be partially filled with straw or brush or with stones and pieces of brick if they are available. Under ordinary conditions the ditch is most easily filled with a two-plow equipped with an even 12 or 14 inches long. Another method is to place the team on one side of the ditch and pull the dirt in with a scraper from the other side.

### Poetic If Not Scientific.

"I wonder what the moon is made of," said little Jennie, as she paused to gaze at the large, round orb. "It ain't made of nothin'," replied her twin brother, Bill. "It's a hole in the sky for God to look through when he wants to see if we are mindin' ma."

# HORSE POWER NOT ALWAYS UTILIZED OR DISTRIBUTED TO GREATEST ADVANTAGE



The Use of Large Teams Saves Man Power.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More efficient utilization of horse power on the average farm will assist in a large measure in saving labor. The necessary horse power is usually available for the efficient operation of the average American farm, but this power is not always utilized or distributed to greatest advantage.

The practice of plowing as much land as possible in the late fall rather than in the spring, when work is pressing, will result in labor saving, as this method utilizes both horse power and labor at a season when it would otherwise be practically idle.

In practically the entire cotton belt the one-horse breaking plow is in general use. This requires the use of one man per horse in the operation of the farm. By the use of the two-horse breaking plow the same labor could break more land and at the same time make a better seedbed.

### Labor Is Plentiful.

Planting and seeding are still done by hand in some parts of the cotton belt, and the distribution of fertilizers and manure is largely done in the same manner. This custom has prevailed no doubt because the labor has been plentiful. But the use of horse planters, grain drills, fertilizer distributors, and manure spreaders, where the amount of land under cultivation would justify the expenditure for the implements, a great saving of labor could be effected.

In the cultivation of crops in many parts of the South the use of the one-horse plow and sweep prevails, and because of the inefficiency of these implements the crops must be hoed almost continually in order to keep the crop clean. This method could be improved upon by using the light harrow or weeder when the crop is young and later the two-horse single-row culti-

vator. This would result in greatly increasing the amount of work performed with the same labor, and at the same time doing the work more efficiently.

### Use Two-Row Cultivator.

In many sections of the country the use of the two-row cultivator has been demonstrated as practicable, thereby utilizing more horse power and performing more work with the same labor. The use of this implement should be extended where conditions warrant. On the average corn-belt farm more horse power per man can be utilized in many instances. The use of four or five horses on the double gang plow would accomplish a much greater amount of work than is now performed per man on a majority of farms where the two-horse walking plow is used. In the preparation of the seedbed one man can readily handle four or six horses hitched to the section harrow to which additional sections have been added, thereby increasing the amount of land harrowed with the same labor. In the harvesting of crops horse power may be utilized more efficiently in many sections by the use of more horse power per man.

Co-operative use of machinery in harvesting the wheat and corn crop would utilize horse power and labor to advantage by the exchange of labor among small farmers.

### Use of Manure Spreader.

Hauling out manure on the average farm as it is produced, instead of allowing it to accumulate around the buildings and hauling it out when convenient, would be an economical practice. Where the expenditure is justifiable the use of a manure spreader would distribute the manure to better advantage and effect considerable saving in labor over the old method of hauling out and spreading by hand.

## SYMPTOM OF SEVERAL ILLS

Limberneck Is Due to Absorption of Poisons From Intestines Causing Paralysis.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The condition known as limberneck is in reality not a disease, but is a symptom of several diseases which are characterized by a paralysis of the muscles of the neck, which makes it impossible for the bird to raise its head from the ground. This condition is due to the absorption of poisons from the intestines, which act upon the nervous system and cause paralysis. It is generally associated with indigestion or the eating of moldy grain or putrid meat or with intestinal worms.

The best treatment is to give a full dose of purgative medicine—that is, 50 or 60 grains of epsom salt or three or four teaspoonfuls of castor oil for a grown fowl. Often the birds will be cured within 24 hours. In case they are not better within three or four days it is not advisable to keep them.

## HARVESTING BIG WHEAT CROP

Department of Agriculture Advises Farmer to Consider Question of Stacking.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With the biggest crop of wheat on record about to be harvested, it is probable that in many neighborhoods thrashers will not be able to make their rounds in the usual time. Considerable quantities of wheat will have to wait beyond the usual thrashing time. If left in the shock, it will be damaged by every rain, even to some extent by the dew. The stacking of wheat has fallen into disuse in latter years, but it would be well, the department of agriculture says, for the farmer who is not certain of prompt thrashing to consider it this year.

## SUCCESSFUL SHEEP FARMING

Neither Wool Nor Mutton Can Be Ignored—Two Products Worthy of Equal Consideration.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A system of sheep farming that is to be continuously successful cannot ignore either wool or mutton. In many cases the two products will be worthy of equal consideration. In others either one may be emphasized according to the peculiarities of conditions, management, and marketing.

### Reason Enough.

My twin nephews were paid two cents a day for working me at 7 each week day morning. One Sunday they awakened me at 7. I protested and they said: "We knew you wanted to sleep but we need the money."—Chicago Tribune.

## RAISING HEALTHY CHICKENS

Lack of Vigor in Newly Hatched Chicks Often Traceable to Weak Parents—Give Best Care.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To be successful in raising chickens it is necessary to have healthy and vigorous breeding stock, for the lack of vigor in the newly hatched chicks is often traceable to weak parents. Only the most vigorous and the best grown birds should be put in the breeding yards. Each bird should be full of life and energy and free from any serious deformity. Yearling hens are usually better than pullets for breeders, for the reason that the hens are more mature and do not lay so many eggs during the early winter, and consequently do not reduce their vitality so much before the breeding season. Vigorous hens two to four years old can often be advantageously retained in the breeding yard. The male bird chosen should be young and active. An early hatched well-developed cockerel is usually satisfactory, or a good vigorous yearling or two-year-old cock may be chosen. The hens used for breeding purposes should be given the best care possible; they should be provided with large runs, and should not be forced for heavy egg production during the early winter.

## LICE POWDER IS ESSENTIAL

Sodium Fluorid Is Effective in Ridding Fowls of Vermin—Where to Make Application.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The free use of an effective lice powder is always advisable. A dust bath, consisting of road dust and wood ashes, is essential in ridding fowls of lice. Sodium fluorid, a white powder which can be obtained from druggists, is also effective. Apply a pinch of the powder at the base of the feathers on the head, neck, back, breast, below the vent, base of tail, both thighs, and on the underside of each wing.

## \$325 FOR KILLING COYOTES

That Sum of Money Paid in Bounty by County Treasurer in California.

Marysville, Cal.—Warrants for \$325 were cashed by County Treasurer Harvey D. Eich for Samuel Marple of Smartsville here the other day as bounty on 85 coyotes which Marple and his brother captured in April and May in the hills between Smartsville and Browns Valley. Marple believes there are two species of coyotes in the hills of Yuba county. He says he has discovered litters of 12 to 14 "dune or dirt" colored and smaller-sized litters of gray animals. Marple does not kill the older animals, but tracks them to their lairs, where he captures the entire families.

# 'Y' HELPS MINIMIZE BOLSHEVISM

Besides Regular "Y" Features Huts Maintain Systematic Educational Campaign.

Paris (By Mail)—The most serious worries of the new Czechoslovak Republic are the food situation and bolshevism, the latter partly resulting from the former and partly from Magyar propaganda, according to Irving D. Kimball of Lowell, Mass., a Y. M. C. A. secretary from Prague, who is in Paris for supplies.

Food from the United States, brought in under direction of Herbert Hoover, already noticeably is relieving the food shortage, Mr. Kimball says, and the Y. M. C. A. is doing much to minimize bolshevism.

When the first army of Czechoslovak troops who had been with the French entered Prague January 3 Mr. Kimball, who had been with the Foyer du Soldat, was with them and now twelve Y. M. C. A. huts, directed by Mr. Kimball and E. J. Wright of Oklahoma, are in operation in Bohemia. Besides these athletics, reading and writing rooms, cinema and entertainment features these huts maintain a systematic educational campaign against bolshevism, so effective has this campaign proved that the Czechoslovak army has arranged with the Y. M. C. A. to increase its number of centres from twelve to fifty during the present year. The plans call for twenty new centres in the next three months and thirty more after July.

## WAR WORK HEAD DECORATED.



Harris & Ewing Secretary of War Baker Decorating Dr. John R. Mott of the Y.M.C.A. With the Distinguished Service Medal for "Especially Meritorious and Conspicuous Service."

## PARIS SEWERS OPEN TO "Y" SIGHT SEEING PARTIES.

Famous in History and Literature Have Been Closed Since Beginning of the War.

Paris, June (By Mail)—The "spring opening" of a sewer system might not be looked on everywhere as a social event, invitation to which would be eagerly sought by distinguished guests, but the formal opening of the Paris sewers today was such an affair. Admission was by card only and important American Army officers were eager applicants for the cards.

The sewers of Paris, which are famous in both history and literature, have been closed since the beginning of the world war. In the meantime thousands of Americans have applied in vain for permission to inspect the sewers—some of them civil engineers interested in the structural problems worked out in the system, some of them students of literature who wished to inspect the places in which Jean Valjean had hid from injustice.

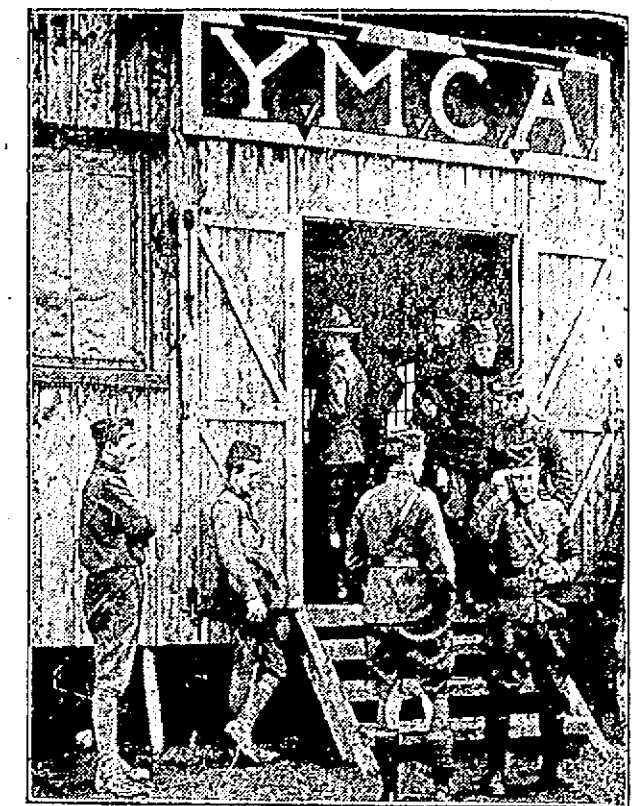
Since the war ended, sightseeing has been one of the biggest jobs of the welfare societies in Paris. The Y.M.C.A. alone entertains 40,000 members of the A.E.F., very week with sightseeing trips in and near the city, and has succeeded in having many places closed to the general public opened, for the benefit of the A.E.F. Only lately, however, did the "Y" succeed in getting permission to guide limited parties through the sewers, as none but engineers are admitted now.

The Paris sewers have a total length of 1400 kilometres, are traversed by a train line, telephone, telegraph wires, pneumatic tubes by which special delivery letters are whiffed across the city and enough canals to rival Venice.

True Economy. Economy consists not in going without needed things so much as in using all things, money included, to the best possible advantage.

Children Ory FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

# "Keeping the Home Fires Burning"



A Typical "Y" Hut over there...Thousands of these centers followed our boys in France wherever they went—and kept the Home Fires burning.

## "Y" SPORTS OVER THERE

Big Figures Show Popularity with Doughboys—7,000,000 Take Part in Games.

Boston—Sport followers in the A. E. F. are given a slant on the much-argued question as to what is "the most popular sport" in the army. In the figures on participation and attendance throughout the entire A. E. F. for one month, just received at Northeastern Department "Y" headquarters from Elwood S. Brown, chief physical director of the Y. M. C. A.

These figures reveal football leading boxing, but only by a slight margin. Counting spectators and participants, football's aggregate was 1,335,752; and for boxing, 1,310,944. Considering spectators only, boxing takes a slight lead, with 1,127,202 as against 1,023,082 for football.

However, other questions besides that of "popularity" are known to have had something to do with these results. For example in army centers in the devastated parts of France, difficulties of finding suitable fields and amphitheatres have contributed in some measure to the choice of sports.

According to Mr. Brown's report, the total participation by the A. E. F. in all sorts of sports during February was 6,561,747. Taking the estimate of 1,550,000 as the average number of American soldiers in France in February, it is seen that the big sport program, outlined in orders from G. H. Q. last December touched every member of the A. E. F. four times over. If spectators, numbering 4,891,482 are also included, the whole A. E. F. has been touched seven times over by the sports program.

Participation in mass games, designed especially for the armies, has had an enormous lot to do with the piling up of these big totals of athletic play and attendance. The total mass game participation in the First, Second and Third Armies during February was 3,403,963. This represents participation in a variety of informal games, such as shuttle relays, circle races and many other competitions of that sort. The Third Army led in the total of participants and spectators in athletics for the month.

The figures given in Mr. Brown's report are compiled from reports sent him by Y. M. C. A. physical directors in the field. Army orders outlining the general sports program placed a Y. M. C. A. athletic leader with every military unit in France, Luxembourg and Germany.

## HOME WORK STILL "CARRIES ON"

In Spite of Demobilization "Y" Huts Continue to be Popular.

Roston, Mass.—Despite demobilization, attendance approximated 9,000,000 men in uniform at the Y. M. C. A. Huts in the United States, during May, according to a report on the home war work of the Y for that month, just issued by the National War Work Council, Northeastern Department.

These visitors, the exact number being 8,909,251, wrote 4,452,735 letters on Y. M. C. A. stationery, and obtained through Y. Secretaries money orders aggregating 199,416.78; \$24,018.40 in New England. For their pleasure, 2,764 entertainments were given to audiences totaling 832,734, while 1,851,829 of them saw the 5,593 motion picture shows during the month, 520 of which were given in New England.

Athletic activities were carried on at all points where soldiers, sailors and marines were stationed. Participants in these sports, equipment for which was provided by the Y, totaled 1,351,817, 117,355 in New England camps. Spectators at the various games and contests reached a total of 265,744 in this Department and 2,087,695 in the United States.

Y huts were also centers of educational and religious work for enlisted men. More than 17,000 educational classes for the study of subjects of practical value in civilian life were held, with 86,498 students in attendance. The number of lectures recorded for the month is 2,116, and the attendance at these 355,074, 34,380 of whom studied in the Northeastern Department. (The hut libraries lent the men 140,591 books, a total for the country and 9,394 in New England alone.)

In the religious field, 4,465 meetings were held, and these were attended by 410,340 men. There were also 2,955 Bible class meetings, which 53,761 attended. Bibles and testaments totalling 105,032 were distributed. Religious workers, held personal interviews with 48,473 men, and Christian decisions were made by 4,052.

### Massachusetts' Girl Cited.

Paris (By Mail)—Miss Helen M. King, of Northampton, Mass., a Y. M. C. A. worker in France, has received a regimental citation from Gen. Peñon for service with the 2nd Division. "She has opened a great number of canteens under bombardment," the order says in part.

## A Familiar Sight at the Front



Portable motor kitchens such as this were familiar sights with many of Allied army, and a part of the diversified services the Army Y. M. C. A. performed among more than 14 million men under arms. These kitchens went wherever needed, often right up to the front line. They are complete in every respect even down to the garbage and refuse cans. The Hon. Mrs. Hoares is the woman with the veil.

Effects of a Meat Diet. The wheat-eating Carthaginians were no match for the pork-eating Romans; the goat-eating Greeks easily overcame the herbivorous Persians, while the beef-eaters of England have often proved their bravery. Yet the British army contains no better soldiers than the Scottish and Irish, to whom meat was long a luxury.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of J. C. Fletcher



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## WATER

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their residences or for other purposes should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near the Post Office.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.  
GUY NORMAN, Treasurer.

## FIJIAN'S DAY OVER

Pictureque South Sea Islander Is Disappearing.

Advent of the White Man, With His Civilization and His Business Ideas Too, Much for Once-Dreaded Savage.

The Fiji Islander, whose cannibalistic practices long made him a favorite with writers of fiction and humor, is following the Malayian plates and the roving pearl thief of the South seas into the realm of memory. A turbaned half-caste Hindoo is replacing the once bloodthirsty and always picturesque native of the Fijis.

It is the white man's civilization, along with the white man's vices, and the Fijian's utter disinclination to work that are blotting out the race. The Fijian of today is no longer warlike, no longer a hunter and a fisherman. Instead he is a lazy smoker of the white man's tobacco, a lover of the white man's enticing drinks and a patron of the white man's moving picture shows.

Time was when the war canoes of the Fijis plied the Southern seas; when the Fijian warrior was a dreaded person who displayed no fear in battle and who enjoyed eating his slain enemies once the conflict ended. The Fijians, according to the early travelers who came in contact with them, were superlatively bad. The very name Fijian became a synonym for whatever was barbarous, inhuman and cannibalistic. It seems that the eating of human flesh was both a matter of religious rite and of enjoyment with the Fijian. Great feasts of this sort were prepared, especially after a successful battle.

The bad reputation of the Fijians kept traders and missionaries away from the islands till long after other peoples of that section of the seas were Christianized. Finally the white man got a foothold in the islands. Trade of various sorts sprang up, for the islands are wonderfully rich in commercial possibilities. The Fijian is a child who cannot grow up. He has no sense of commercial values and no liking for toil. The white man found him a wretched worker and almost unusable on the plantations that were laid out in the islands.

That is the reason why the Hindoo coolie has been imported into Fiji and why the Fijian is disappearing. The native cannot stand the double strain of softened ways of living and of competing with the work-hardened native of India.

One notes as a significant phase of the European's attitude toward the changing conditions in Fiji, the recommendations adopted at a recent meeting of the district synd. Methodist mission of Fiji. These recommendations approved the further colonization of the islands by Hindoos and suggested a number of regulations which would better the situation of these imported orientals. The importation of women from India was recommended, as it was stated that women were disproportionately few in the Fiji islands.

There has been some intermarriage between the Fijians and the Hindoos. That, too, has helped bring about the passing of the Fijian. Samoans also have gone to Fiji in considerable numbers and have thrived there.

## Guarding the Captor.

After the Turkish line was broken in front of Nablis, a Tommy of poor physique found himself in sole charge of a whole company of Jackos. No assistance was in sight, so the bantam solemnly proceeded to march the captives toward the nearest compound, a few miles distant. The Turks stumbled along, and the rough nature of the country threw the column into such confusion that Tommy often found himself surrounded by prisoners. Once, while negotiating a difficult descent, he fell headlong among the boulders, his helmet and rifle flying before him. For a moment the situation seemed critical; but a stalwart prisoner promptly restored order by lifting the guard carefully to his feet and replacing the cumbersome headgear. Then, picking up the rifle, Abdul restored it with a graceful bow, and the column marched on to captivity.

## Rubber-Seed Oil.

The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry calls attention to a report of the agriculture department of the Federated Malay states on the oil from the seeds of rubber trees as a substitute for linseed oil. The oil is of high quality, requires but little refining, and comes from a waste product that is available in great quantity, and that is easy to collect, transport and store and easy to crush. Experiments with a consignment of 31 tons of seeds sent to England resulted in a yield of \$250 a ton for the oil and \$10 a ton for the residual cake. Linseed oil at that time was selling at \$300 a ton.

## Irving, Five

By IZOLA FORRESTER

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She was new to St. Mary's or she never would have asked to be placed in Irving, Five. Every nurse dodged duty there. Just the instant you opened the door, the uprising wailing clamor smote your ears, and if you had a ghost of an excuse, you fled then and there.

But Winona never "batted an eyelash," as Naylor said later to the laboratory doctor. Naylor was on duty daytimes, and when he entered the ward, just for the fraction of a minute, the wailing turned into a shrill cry of welcome.

"It's fierce on her—forty-seven beds, not counting the two 'coolers' for pneumonias, but it's a great old place if you can stand it." He looked at the new nurse critically. She was dark-haired, blue-eyed, vital-appearing and stalling.

"I'm not a bit afraid," she told him, "and I love kiddies, especially sick ones."

So she had stayed on, and Anthony grew to look upon her as something necessary to the ward, like the flood of sunshine that poured down through the high south windows, or the flowers sent in every day from Mrs. Addington Gray's greenhouses out on Long Island.

Timmie found out more about her than any one, possibly because he was her favorite out of all the children who came and went in the little white beds of the long ward. Timmie was not a temporary case. He was a chronic, and only the interest of Dr. Naylor.

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She Hung Up and Looked Out of the Window.

lor kept him there on observation instead of sending him away to one of the "incubators," as the patients called them.

Timmie would limp up and down the ward with his spine brace bending him far back, and would make every child, who could laugh, wave back to him when he swung a little bag around his head and sang: "There's the sound of marching feet, Coming down our village street, And I know my Billie Boy is almost home."

When the pain grew worse after a treatment, Winona would take him up in her arms and pet him, and it was at these specially private times that they exchanged confidences. Timmie said he was awfully lonesome because everybody else had folks come to see him and he never had a soul. It seemed there wasn't anyone to come.

"I ain't a home case. I'm from the Orphans," he said confidentially. Then Winona told him not to worry. She was an orphan, too, and one reason why she had taken up nursing was because she didn't have any one who belonged to her, either, up at the big city on the lakes.

"We'll have to belong to each other, I guess," she said tenderly, and Timmie's arms tightened their grip around her neck as he agreed.

He told Dr. Naylor about it later when he was having an examination, and the doctor had glanced sharply down to the desk where she stood taking orders from the head nurse. And just then there came the daily load of flowers into the ward, and Timmie's brows drew together.

Why didn't Mrs. Gray ever come herself to see them? he asked. Flowers couldn't talk, could they? And Dr. Naylor explained with a little smile around his keen gray eyes that Mrs. Addington Gray was very busy, that she lived a long way from New York, and that he thought it very kind of her to send the flowers in every day.

"Did you tell her to send them?" asked Timmie with sudden suspicion, and the doctor acknowledged that he had, just when Winona came up with Timmie's two little glasses of medicine and caught the last fragment of their conversation.

Another bit of news Timmie told helped her to understand why the young house doctor was so beloved. Irving, Five, was named for his mother, Mary Elizabeth Irving, and had been endowed by her. They were awfully rich folks, Timmie added contentedly, but he never held that against the doctor.

"He's just real folks, like us," he added, and Winona smiled a bit wistfully. Two months at St. Mary's had

brought a strange new joy into her life, and she hardly dared think that Tony Naylor was responsible for it. Then came a day when all unexpectedly Irving, Five, had visitors, Mrs. Naylor and Mrs. Gray. Timmie coaxed Ella Kusick, a tall, thin girl of fourteen, to lift him up so he could peek down at the street and see the big dark blue limousine they had come in. And Mrs. Gray turned out to be very young and pretty, the ward agreed as she walked slowly up and down with Dr. Naylor.

"Will he marry her?" asked Timmie bluntly, when Mrs. Naylor bent over his chair. Twice he had been taken out in the blue car with the doctor for a week end at his mother's home, and he felt he was a family friend. But Mrs. Naylor only smiled and patted his curly head in a way he hated, and he was left in a state of indecision.

It was the next week that the specialist operated on him. They did not tell Timmie it was going to happen, but he guessed it from Winona's tenderness, and when he came out from under the anesthetic he called for her first. It was at night and she was off duty, but Doctor Naylor sat beside him still, watching every change and pulse beat. And there in the darkened ward he heard Timmie's broken voice pleading for Winona.

"She's all alone like me, and no father or mother or anyone, and I don't want you to marry that Mrs. Gray. I want you to marry my nurse."

"How do you know she'd have me, Timmie?" Tony asked in a low tone. And Timmie, fearless under the gray cloud that was folding around him, told him he knew because Miss Burton said she liked him best. "We both said we liked you better than anybody else in the world."

After the tired lids had closed and Timmie was sleeping safely, Tony rose and looked at his watch. It was 8:15. He went downstairs to the telephone booth, where no one could hear him, and called up the nurses' registry club, where he knew Winona lived. She was in. He smiled at the surprise in her tone when she answered him. Yes, he said, Timmie was all right; doing fine. Didn't she think it would be a good idea to take him out to Edgewood for about a month? And would she care to go with him?

"But I couldn't leave the ward," said Winona. "I'd love to, but—"

Tony's voice was low and just a bit confused. Unusual conditions and special need, he urged.

"Listen, I'm coming over for you in the car. Take anybody you want with us. I want to run out home. It isn't late. Just take about half an hour to make it. I want to tell you something."

It would have to wait until morning, she told him. And even Timmie would have approved of the change his doctor made in the face of defeat. Then he would be over at once, and tell her there. But it was too late for her to see anybody. She was tired and going to bed right away.

"Then I'll tell you here," said Tony insistently. "I've promised Timmie we'll be married as soon as he can walk."

"But he's an incurable. How could you?" she said softly.

"He'll be walking in a month," said Tony, happily. "That means August, Winona. I hate to talk over a house phone, dear, but this won't keep—"

"You'd better come over here and finish," said Winona, laughing anxiously. She hung up and looked out of the window. Up the street were the lights of St. Mary's, and in the fifth floor corner those of Irving, Five. She closed her eyes thankfully. Up there both Timmie and she had found "real folks" of their own.

## Explaining Dreams.

A London physician, seeking not only the welfare of children, but support for the modern theory, which seeks to account for dreams has made written records of dreams of over 5,000 school children between the ages of eight and sixteen years and finds that they support the belief that a dream is merely the expression of some desire, but changed in expression by one's subconsciousness in order that it may not awaken the sleeper. Frequently subconsciousness itself is caught napping and the sleeper awakens in a fright and says that he has suffered from a nightmare.

## Wrong-Headed Philosophy.

Judge Luther McG. Lovell said in an address on divorce in Atlanta:

"The woman who winds up divorced has usually a wrong-headed philosophy. Take her philosophy of men, for instance."

"A woman of this nature divides men into two classes, the sheep and the goats. The sheep are the husbands, the workers and the providers, while the goats are those fascinating devils who take her out to jazz teas and buy her platinum bags and gold anklet watches."

## A Fair Inference.

"The care man wanted something to eat and a leopard skin to wear."

"Well?"

"These secured I don't see what he did to put in his time."

"Judging from these stage exhibits he puts in all his spare time practicing classic dances."—Kansas City Journal.

## Tip From Little Brother.

A youngster who heard an older sister say she would like to "shake" a boy who was rather attentive decided that he had solved the problem for her. He had a little girl playmate, who, when she tires of him, runs home.

After receiving such treatment the other day, he entered the house and said: "Mother, I know how sister can shake John. Mary knows how to do it and she'll tell her."

"How does Mary do it?" mother asked.

"Oh, she just runs away. That's how you can shake anybody."—Worcester (Mass.) Evening Post.

## DAY OF NARROW AND WIDE SKIRT

Present Fashion Predicted as a Forerunner of More Comfortable Styles.

## TAFFETA IS FAVORED FABRIC

Because of Stiffness of Material it Aids in Accomplishing the Desired Bouffancy—Brown for Summer Clothes.

Those who study styles closely look upon the full overskirt gathered in at the bottom as a forerunner of wide skirts, writes a New York fashion correspondent. The silhouette has followed the straight and narrow way so long that unless there is a change fashions will become stagnant and there will not be sufficient stimulation to the art and industry of evolving new clothes to keep it at its best. Nor will we enjoy the exhilaration that comes from the wearing of something entirely new. The narrow silhouette, as well as the wide, appears in collections created by the same designers, and this is bound to fill us with uncertainty in ordering our costumes.

At the house of Callot in Paris are shown dresses of the flaring Camargo silhouette, their straight bell skirts fairly bristling with frills cut so that they stand out almost stiffly, and in juxtaposition to these there are Callot gowns so slender in their lines that Grecian draperies are wide compared to them. Many women order both types of frocks, but she who looks into the future and buys her clothes to predate a fashion will give consideration to the wider skirt.

## Narrow and Wide at Same Time.

The new skirts puff out halfway between the knee and the ankle. There are several ways of creating this effect, which looks as though accomplished by means of a crinoline or a cage. One is by a clever manipulation of drapery; other times the bottom of the tunic is shirred to a heavy cord. There is always a tunic or overskirt cut to flare at the bottom, where it is brought in to a tight, straight foundation skirt, for fashion still insists that skirts must be narrow at the ankle, and no matter how voluminous they are above, they must decrease to a mere band at the hem.

Taffeta is a favorite material for these gowns, because the stiffness of the silk aids greatly in accomplishing the desired bouffancy. One black taffeta frock is corded in an unusual way. The cords take the form of half hoops, beginning at the bottom of the skirt and curving upward toward the waist. This silhouette aims to give an effect of extreme flatness both in the back and front and a puffiness at the sides.

In the skirt just described the front is flat solid cording, with the taffeta setting out stiffly at either side. The flat appearance in the back is emphasized through the skirt being drawn toward the front by means of the shirings. The skirt is considerably longer in the back than in the front.

On one of the most striking costumes showing the new silhouette the light underskirt has two large wheels



Gown of Black Taffeta, Featuring the Fitted Bodice, Which is Taking the Place of the Chemise Linen. The Marie Antoinette Fichu is of French Mull.

formed by shirring narrow pieces of taffeta and setting them in circular fashion on a plain skirt. The same treatment is carried out on the sleeves.

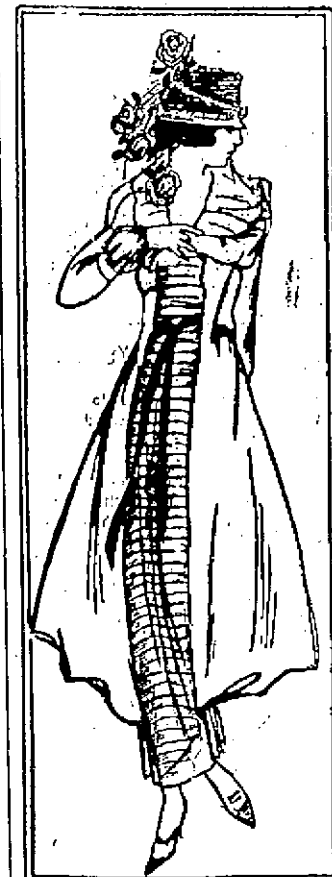
Mellow Brown Comes Once More.

We have always thought of brown as a winter color. Now it is being used for our summer clothes, and used with enchanting effect. A new shade of brown, that very soft and mellow brown tone seen in the roots of trees, suggests hitherto unthought-of color combinations. A tendency toward a profuse use of this color appeared first in the French hats that came over this spring; many models from the best Paris modistes were in this shade.

Now one sees on Fifth avenue in the morning stopping hours ever so many

smart women wearing accordion-plaited skirts of brown checked or plaided woolen, with short coats of navy blue serge.

At Sherry's one evening recently a pretty dark-eyed girl was wearing an evening gown of deep rose-colored chiffon, girdled with brown tulle that tied itself in a frivolous puffy bow at the back with the ends falling a little below the hem of the skirt. A large fan of brown ostrich feathers completed a striking and beautiful color combination. Often brown is combined with jade green. The latter color also became a fashion favorite through the spring millinery in Paris. It is much



Dress of Black Taffeta With Wired Collar and Undersleeves of White Net and Belt of Chinese Blue Ribbon.

used for evening clothes and vies with hyacinth blue for popularity in the evening.

## The Mermala Dress.

I want to tell you about one other dress that a Fifth avenue designer has just made. It reminds one of a mermala. The upper part is of iridescent spangled silver cloth that drapes loosely around the body and low on the hips. It gleams like a shiny body that has just come out of the ocean into the moonlight. The lower part is black satin, which is very tight around the ankles and creeps away into a little fishtail train that undulates along behind one.

Even the realm of parasols has been invaded by new materials. The same feeling for the use of wintry fabrics in this summer's clothes that we have seen noted in both hats and gowns is expressed in parasols. Black velvet frequently is used for them; these are lined with thin silks of contrasting tone, blue being the color most often used.

Very lovely are sunshades of old-fashioned chintz, such as might have been used by the beauties of pre-revolutionary days. These make charming garden parasols.

The French always make their parasols tub shape, but we in America do not like these shapes as well as the larger English ones, because they interfere with our headgear. A tub-shaped parasol is made of old blue georgette crepe over bright red taffeta and is outlined with red roses. Both Cloisonne and jade are used for the handles of parasols. For the country there are some charming Japanese umbrellas that are very short—much shorter than the diminutive English rain or shine umbrellas that we have been using. They are almost like a miniature parasol that may be tucked under the arm when going out for a morning walk.

## Demand for Gingham.

One of the features of the colored end of the cotton goods trade is the present "lightness" of the situation as it affects dress gingham. These cloths are already in strong demand over the retail counters. It appears. At wholesale the producers have the situation so strongly in hand that concentrated efforts are being made by many well-known jobbing firms in various parts of the country to induce the former to be more liberal in the way of selling terms. That the gingham vogue is by no means over is shown by the demand for fall goods of this character on the part of the manufacturing trades.

## Origin of Blackguards.

The original "blackguard," or more properly "black guard," consisted of the whole body of the camp followers of an army in the field during the wars of the middle ages. Many of them had to do with food and cooking, and so they traveled with their pots, pans and other kitchen utensils, and as, moreover, to wash while on the march was a difficult matter, it is easy to see how applicable the term became to these. They were a dirty lot and most of them thorough ruffians.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

## THE POACHER

By MILDRED WHITE

Della brought her car to a stop, and sat up with a gasp of surprise. There before her at the head of the road was the original of her favorite picture. She had not fancied, as she often admiringly gazed at the beautiful water color of a quaint old house, that the house could possibly be real. More was it like an idealization of an artist.

The picture had drawn her from its first hanging on the walls of the art store. Since then, it occupied the best wall space in Della's own room.

She had ridden far, lost in her disappointed thought, far beyond the well-kept state road into the rough one of the outskirts. Its unevenness had passed by unnoticed, as she wondered for the hundredth time, why her latest story had failed to please.

Della had counted much upon that story. Heretofore she had been fortunate in selling, what did this story lack? If she might go over it, again, wholly concentrating her thoughts. Della smiled cynically, where in the hubbub of her society home might she find "concentration"? Now she knew what had caused her failure, the constant call to other things. And as if in answer to her conclusion before her suggestively loomed the isolated house.

She was out of the car in a bound, a shrewd old Scotswoman coming to open the deep set door, waited to learn Della's errand.

"It is so restful here," she explained breathlessly. "I wonder if you might be persuaded to take me for a few weeks as a boarder?"

The neat Scotswoman considered. "Well now," she said, "I'll ask Sandy."

Sandy, her kindly old husband, was quickly agreeable.

"What harm," he asked, "when we are alone?"

So arrangements were made for Della to come upon the following day. Installed in her hammock back along the hollyhocks, the Scotswoman left the girl with one injunction:

"If you see any trespassers," she cautioned, "whistle for Sandy. There's been many lately, coming to filch our fruit or to fish in our stream. The stream mustn't be disturbed."

"I'll whistle," Della promised, and she left her hammock to examine the stream.

The water color had given no promise of this stream. It went rippling merrily on beyond the furthest trees. It looked invitingly cool on this hot summer day. Della was possessed of an unruly desire herself to dangle a line and to filch the fine fruit. She sat still instead, watching a "prize catch" which came nearer and nearer. And just as it came, very near, a man's voice whispered roughly:

"Don't startle him, I'm going to throw a line."

The man himself immediately came into view; his khaki trousers were covered with mud, an old felt hat shaded his bold, dark eyes.

"Don't you dare!" cried Della; she clapped her hands to frighten the fish.

The man turned on her impatiently, then seeing her flushed cheeks and indignantly glowing eyes, he smiled.

"Well—" he began, "what do you mean by that—"

"I mean," Della answered steadily, "that you are trespassing and that you must have read the forbidding signs outside the wall."

"I did," the man admitted.

"And yet you deliberately came to fish." She decided to whistle for Sandy.

"Did you intend," she added sarcastically, "to also help yourself to the fruit?"

"To a few of those choice plums perhaps," the man replied. He calmly sulked the action to the word.

"What right have you to object?" the poacher questioned, he was smiling.

"I live here," Della answered briefly.

It was the man's turn to stare. He did so unreservedly, while the perplexity of his gaze gave way to frank admiration.

"Live here?" he repeated.

Sandy's burly figure came crashing through the hrambles.

"Girl!" he muttered, "what a scare ye gave me; I thought ye needed help. But if master's here—"

"Hello Sandy," pleasantly greeted the man, "who may I ask, is this young lady who informs me that my house is her place of residence?"

Sandy flushed. "She's just a bit of a boarder," he said, "the wife and I thought it no harm to take her in for a while sir, you not being expected home so soon an' all."

"All right," the man answered with a brusque gesture of dismissal. Della came close to him, raising to his, her lovely, embarrassed face.

"You called it your house?" she questioned.

The man bowed, his smile was strangely reassuring.

"I'm an artist," he explained. The old place took my fancy and I bought it so that I might come out sometimes to paint. Sandy and his wife are my faithful caretakers.

"May I tell you," Della asked, "how I happened to come here? It is really quite wonderful!"

And later when the two went strolling up the garden path together, the sunflowers nodding their golden heads at each other, seemed to smile.

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## Only What They Might Expect.

When people who are tolerably fortunate in their outward lot do not find in life sufficient enjoyment to make it valuable to them, the cause generally is caring for nobody but themselves.—J. S. Mill.

Historical and Genealogical Notes and Queries.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1919

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

QUERIES.

10425. BAILEY—What is the birth date of John Bailey, son of William and Grace (Pursons) Bailey? John married Sutton. He died 1785. There were eight children, viz: Sarah, born Feb. 27, 1661. William, born 1684. John, born 1689. Thomas, born 1690. Abigail, born 1693. Samuel, born 1695. Mary, born 1697. Ruth, born 1699. Would be greatly obliged if any one can fill in missing dates.—B.B.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Mr. Washington Scott Barker died at his home on East Main Road, as a result of complications. Although able to be about, his death was not unexpected. Mr. Barker was born May 15, 1847, in this town, and was the sixth of eight children of Job M. and Julia Maria (Sherman) Barker. He was a painter by trade. He is survived by one brother, Mr. James T. Barker of this town, the eldest of the family, and by a sister, Mrs. Frederick B. Coggeshall of Newport, the youngest of the family. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Ida Congdon Barker, one son, Mr. Walter S. Barker, and one granddaughter, Miss Florence Barker. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this town and was well liked by all.

The funeral services were held from his late residence, Rev. George W. Manning, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating. Mrs. Fred P. Webber and Mrs. Ida M. Brown of the church choir sang "Some day we'll understand" and "Abide with me." The bearers were Messrs. Edward E. Peckham, Ashton C. Barker, Wilford E. Smith and James H. Barker. The interment was in the Middletown cemetery.

Miss Emeline Brown has as guest her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Chase of Swansea.

Mrs. Nelson Hill of Marblehead, Mass., is spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Lewis.

Mrs. Louis R. Manchester has as guest her niece, Miss Dorothy Connolly.

Mrs. George R. Chase has gone to Haverhill, N. H., where she will spend a month with relatives and friends.

Mrs. N. R. Cutman is spending the remainder of the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Raymond Peckham at Orange, N. J.

Master Constant W. Chase, Jr., was operated upon for adenoids and tonsils at the Newport Hospital on Thursday.

Miss Dorcas Barker of Oliphant Lane has as guest Miss Delia Almy of Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. William Truman Peckham are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Peckham was formerly Miss Emma Boole of Newport.

Lieutenant Thomas L. Sorrel, U. S. N., has been ordered to the Naval Training Station, where he will take charge of the Yeomen School. He is at present on the Wyoming of the Pacific fleet and is expected to arrive here in about two weeks. Mrs. Sorrel and their daughter reside on Aquidneck Avenue.

Mrs. Phoebe Manchester was the hostess at a birthday party in honor of Mrs. Sarah Helen DeBlois on Thursday. Among those present were Mrs. L. Newton Dennis, Miss Anna Chase, Mrs. Henry I. Chase, Miss Arvesta Champlin, Mrs. John Simmons and Mrs. John Anthony, who are members of the Birthday Club.

Miss Edith Bailey of this town has been awarded the first prize of \$15 for amateur photography in the contest held by the New York Herald.

Mr. Albert Lewis of Bear Creek, Pa., has sold his estate on the south side of First and Second Beach avenue, near St. George's School, to Mr. James O'Donnell, of Washington. The estate consists of a large residence and a garage, as well as eight acres of land.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chase have had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Almore Hunnewell and Miss Evelyn Hunnewell.

Mr. George B. Coggeshall has rented part of his house on Greene's Lane to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hazard of Providence for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. William Barclay, who has been overseas for the past year with the United States army in France, has received an honorable discharge and is guest of his sisters, Misses Jean and Mary Barclay.

Mrs. Eunice Chase has been entertaining her daughter, Mrs. John Miller of Providence at her home on Jepson Road.

Mr. and Mrs. David A. Brown are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter at the Newport Hospital on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Lincoln Sherman have as guests Messrs. Alvin Allen and Thomas Sinas of Providence, who were classmates of Mr. Thornton Sherman at Kingston College; and Miss Marjorie Dean of Boston and Miss Louise Rose of Berwyn, Ill., who were classmates of Miss Dorothy Sherman at Glen Eden Academy, N. Y.

Mrs. Rodman L. Champlin has returned with her infant son from the

Newport Hospital to her home on Beacon street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Marshall are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter on Saturday at the Newport Hospital. Mrs. Henry Marshall of Providence is spending the week with her son at the Robinson Barker farm.

Miss Ella Barker of Norton, Mass., has been guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. W. McCartney, and Mr. McCartney.

A new Buffalo Pitts roller and scarifier has arrived, and will be used in the vicinity of the Two Mile Corner for the construction work on the West Main Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Wallace Peckham and children, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham and Mrs. Elisha C. Peckham motored to Springfield and Worcester, Mass., recently to visit relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham returned to their home with Mrs. Elisha C. Peckham, who is to make his home here for the present. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Peckham and Miss Priscilla and Master Parker Peckham went to New York to visit relatives before leaving for France. Mr. Peckham is engaged in Young Men's Christian Association work there.

PUMPKIN PIE ALWAYS GOOD

Therefore Observer Wants to Know Why It Has Not Been Served in the Springtime.

A mere man asked me the other day, "Why doesn't the housewife make pumpkin pies in the spring when fresh eggs are cheapest?" Why, indeed?

The fact is we are creatures of habit, and are inclined to follow traditions in our cooking. Our foremothers made pumpkin pies in the fall because the pumpkins are ripe at that time. She continued the pies through the cold weather as long as she could keep pumpkins in her cool cellar. Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners always included pumpkin pie. The pumpkin supply was exhausted about this time, and therefore no more pumpkin pies were possible until the next autumn.

Times have changed. Now we have the pumpkin in sanitary cans all ready for the pie, and we can use it at any time we please. Pumpkin takes the place of fruits, which are already scarce as time goes on.

The springtime is the time for pumpkin pies—eggs and milk are then most plentiful, and therefore cheap. It is the time for custards. Our grandmothers established that custom, too. Pumpkin pie is after all a custard in which the pumpkin pulp predominates, therefore belongs by right in the spring and summer.

This is just one more instance in which we should drop the traditions which are outgrown and adopt a custom suited to our times.

Our family is sure to be surprised to find the luscious pumpkin pie served for dessert, and undoubtedly, like Oliver Twist, it will ask for more.—Exchange.

SAW MERIT IN TRANSLATIONS

James Russell Lowell Painted Out How They Come to Serve a Very Definite Purpose.

I would have a public library abundant in translations of the best books in all languages, for, though no work of genius can be adequately translated, yet some acquaintance with ancient and foreign literatures has the liberalizing effect of foreign travel. He who travels by translation travels more hastily and superficially, but brings home something that is worth having, nevertheless.

Looked at from any but the esthetic point of view, translations retain whatever properly was in their originals to enlarge, liberalize, and refine. At the same time I would also have the originals of these translated books as a temptation to the study of languages, which has a special use and importance of its own in teaching us to understand the niceties of our mother tongue. The practice of translation, by making us deliberate in the choice of the best equivalent of the foreign word in our own language, has likewise the advantage of continually schooling us in one of the main elements of a good style—precision; and precision of thought is not only exemplified by precision of language, but is largely dependent on the habit of it.—Lowell.

Lettuce Grown on Field Scale. Lettuce is being grown on a field scale in the Imperial and Salt River valleys of California, fields of from 30 to 40 acres being not extraordinary. At the height of the production season—January and February—it is not uncommon for 20 carloads of lettuce a day to be shipped to the middle western and eastern market. This lettuce, grown under irrigation, is produced by hand labor and is of extra fine quality. The industry was developed on a commercial basis about three years ago, and during the last two years has been one of the leading agricultural occupations of the state. These localities also produce carrots, peas, cauliflower and table beans on a less extensive scale.

Business as Usual.

Bob—Who was the handsome chap I saw you dancing with just after the intermission?

Anne—He is a stranger in town.

Bob—Dashing, isn't he?

Anne—Nerviest fellow I've ever seen.

Bob—I noticed he had his arm rather tightly about you.

Anne—I didn't mind that so much.

Bob—What then?

Anne—Do you know why he had me clutched that way?

Bob—Can't imagine.

Anne—Well, would you believe it, he had me that way so I couldn't escape, and all the time we were dancing he was trying to sell me some life insurance.

Instructing Grandpa. "I was talking to my little granddaughter over the telephone the other day," said an old man recently to a few of his friends at a hotel, "and when I ended I said, 'Here, Dorothy, is a kiss for you.' She replied, 'Oh, pshaw, grandpa! Don't you know that a kiss over the telephone is like a straw hat?' I said, 'Why, no, sweetheart, how's that?' 'It's not felt, grandpa,' she said."—Blighly (London).

Good Rules for Life's Conduct. Those that are perfect men do not easily give credit to everything one tells them; for they know that human frailty is prone to evil, and very subject to fall inwards. It is great wisdom not to be rash in its proceedings, not to stand stiffly in thine own conceits; as also not to believe everything which thou hearest, nor presently to relate again to others what thou hast heard or dost believe.

Exercised Discretion. Richard, on his first visit to the country, climbed the fence into the field where a Jersey cow was grazing. The cow, being somewhat of a pet, greeted him with a loud and joyous moo, whereupon Richard beat a hasty and disorderly retreat. "No, I wasn't edackly afraid," he explained; "but when she kept saying, 'Move, move!' I thought I'd better keep a-movin'!"

The Biggest Mummy. The largest mummy in the world is that of an animal, the Beresovka mammoth, in the Petrograd museum. The species has been extinct for thousands of years, and the Beresovka mammoth—which was found embedded in the frozen earth near the Beresovka river, in northeast Siberia—probably lived fifty thousand years ago.

First Chief Justice. John Jay was the first to hold the office of chief justice of the United States and received his appointment in 1789. He was born in New York, December 12, 1745. John Rutledge was nominated by the president and was the second chief justice of the United States. He was born in South Carolina in 1739.

Unmistakable Signs. Charles was looking through the hedge at the new neighbors who had just moved into the house next door. Suddenly he turned and ran to his mother and said: "I bet the kid that's moved next door is a good sport, all right. He has freckles and has his big toe done up in a rug."

Wax Figures of Ancestors. Many ancient families in England have stored away life sized figures in wax of their ancestors, made at the time of the original's death. The Duke of Norfolk has the figures of three wives of one of his ancestors, which are kept in a glass case at one of his country seats.

World's Largest Crater. Dr. B. F. Griggs, who has been exploring the volcano of Mt. Katmai, in Alaska, for the National Geographical society, announces that this is the greatest crater in the world, being no less than nine miles in circumference and 3,000 feet in depth.

Mackenzie & Winslow (INCORPORATED) Dealers in HAY, STRAW, GRAIN POULTRY SUPPLIES SALT Agent for H. C. Anthony's GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Store: 162 BROADWAY Phone 181 Elevator: MARSH ST. Phone 208 Jamestown Agency ALTON F. COGGESHALL Narragansett Ave Phone 20204

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OLD BOOKS WANTED PAY LIBERAL PRICES For Old Books, Pamphlets, Documents, Manuscripts, Almanacs, Play Bills, etc.

And am in Newport once a month for two or three days, to answer calls from people within 20 miles of Newport, having material of this character for sale. If you wish to see me on my next visit, write me.

F. J. WILDER ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSELLER 48 CORNHILL Boston, Mass.

Administrator's Sale

OF REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION BY VIRTUE OF A decree of the Probate Court of the Town of Portsmouth in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, entered on the fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1919, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of DANIEL W. HAMBLAY, late of the town of Portsmouth, R. I., deceased, will sell on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, SATURDAY, August 23, A. D. 1919, at three o'clock p. m., all the right, title and interest that Daniel W. Hamblay had at the time of his death, in and to a certain lot or tract of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon standing, situate in the Town of Portsmouth, aforesaid, and bounded or described as follows: viz: Northernly and easterly by land of Henry C. Anthony and partly by a tract of land known as "Portsmouth Park," Easterly partly by said Portsmouth Park and partly by a highway, said highway being a continuation of Water street, so called; Southernly by land of Margaret J. W. Smoot, and Westerly partly by land of John T. Gray, partly by land of Ida T. Felt and partly by land of Henry C. Anthony and containing ten (10) acres, be the same more or less. It being the same and all the premises however otherwise they may be bounded or described, conveyed to said Daniel W. Hamblay by deed of Lorenzo D. Tallman, Guardian of John Tallman, dated Feb. 1, A. D. 1889, and recorded in Book 19, Pages 333-350 of the Land Evidence of the Town of Portsmouth aforesaid.

Mortgagee's Sale

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1919, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the premises hereinafter described, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of mortgage made and executed by Charles L. Littlefield, William H. Sharpe, Silas W. Mott, J. Elliot Sprague and J. Edward Sprague, as trustees for the Primitive Methodist Church of New Shoreham, Block Island, dated the 13th day of March, 1909, and recorded in the office of the Town Clerk of the Town of New Shoreham, in the real estate mortgage No. 3 at page 467, the conditions of said deed of mortgage having been broken.

All that parcel of land situated near the central part of said Town of New Shoreham, bounded northerly on the highway and partly on land of William R. S. Mott, easterly on land of Samuel L. Browning, southerly on land of Simon L. Sands and partly on land of said William R. S. Mott, westerly on land of said William R. S. Mott, containing by estimation about three acres of land, be the same more or less, together with the houses thereon, known as the "Ridgion House" and all other buildings and improvements thereon or however otherwise bounded or described, it being the same premises conveyed to the grantors by deed from this grantor bearing even date herewith.

By order of the holder of said mortgage, who hereby gives notice of his intentions to bid at said sale or any postponement or adjournment thereof. WILLIAM R. CHAMPLIN, Attorney for Holder of said Mortgage. 7-26-34

Probate Court of the City of Newport, July 22nd, 1919. Estate of Mary A. Cummings. PETITION in writing is made by Michael J. Cummings, of said Newport, praying for reasons therein stated, that he, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Conservator of the property of Mary A. Cummings, of full age, of said Newport, and said petition is received and referred to the eighteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE. Newport, August 2nd, 1919. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of JOSEPH T. KEELEY, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof. ANNIE A. KEELEY.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, July 22nd, 1919. Estate of Daniel Maguire. AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Daniel Maguire, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate and the same is received and referred to the eleventh day of August next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law.

RESOURCES		DOLLARS
Loans and discounts	289,377 84	
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		209,377 81
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		570 03
Liberty Loan Bonds 2 1/2 and 4 1/2 per cent. pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable		110,000 00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned and pledged		61,341 73
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		92,025 75
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank Stock		1,100 00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		5,100 00
Value of banking house		11,000 00
Equity in banking house		33,333 21
Cash in vault and net amounts due from National banks		97,570 83
Exchange for clearing house		2,205 37
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		5,500 00
Interest earned but not collected—approximately—on notes and bills receivable not paid due		2,631 55
Total		\$701,771 35
Liabilities		DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in		\$125,000 00
Surplus fund		50,000 00
Less current expenses		
Interest and taxes paid		12,977 99
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		2,137 08
Circulating notes outstanding		105,000 00
Certified checks outstanding		1,013 99
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding		45 20
Indebtedness subject to check		395,900 64
Certificates of deposits due in less than 90 days (other than for money borrowed)		5,245 54
Dividends unpaid		4,819 20
Total		\$701,771 35
State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss. I, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.		
H. C. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.		
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of July, 1919.		
Correct—Attest: PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.		
WILLIAM STEVENS, WILLIAM SHERMAN, WILLIAM E. DENNIS, JR., Directors.		

Harold J. Gross, James H. Hurley, and E. Tudor Gross, Auctioneers

LIQUIDATION SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE REMAINING REAL ESTATE OF THE OCEAN HIGHLAND COMPANY

By order of the Directors of the Ocean Highland Co.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1919

Commencing at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the premises

JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND

APPROXIMATELY 45 ACRES OF LAND DIVIDED INTO 46—BUILDING SITES—46 For Summer Residences

Area about one acre each.

To be sold separately, in order numbered in catalogue.

Overlooking the Ocean, Both Channels of Narragansett Bay and Newport

ABOUT ONE MILE SOUTH OF EAST FERRY

PROTECTED BY RESTRICTIONS

To be sold to the highest bidders, without limit or reserve

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This unique and interesting invention permits the Home Gravity Cure (perfected by Dr. William West of New York), to be taken in safety, luxury and comfort.

It makes the therapeutic principle of gravity available from childhood to old age, and is applicable to those who suffer from symptoms, distresses, and occasional incapacities caused by

INTESTINAL POISONING, PELVIC MISPLACEMENTS and CIRCULATORY DISORDERS

Appointments made by telephone for month of August

CALL 32 NEW CLIFFS HOTEL

Mrs. ALICE OWEN, R. N., in attendance

THE WEST GRAVITISER CORPORATION

NEWPORT BEACH

SHORE DINNERS TODAY AND EVERY DAY

Service from 12 noon to 8 p. m.

A la Carte Service, Fish, Lobsters, Steaks, Chops and Chickens

Special Dinners Served at Lunch Dept. in Convention Hall

DANCING TONIGHT

8 to 11 o'clock

Music by NEWPORT BANJO BAND

12 Pieces

ADMISSION PRICES

LADIES 22c. War Tax 3c. Total 25c. GENTS 34c. War Tax 4c. Total, 38c.

NEWPORT BEACH

THE Newport Gas Light Co

offers a limited amount of COKE for Sale at the following prices

DELIVERED.

36 bu. Prepared Coke \$7.50

36 bu. Common Coke 6.50

(An extra charge of 50 cents shall be made for every 36 bushels carried to bins.)

AT WORKS

Prepared Coke, per bu. .20

Common Coke, per bu. .17

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK 35 Washington Square

A Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared payable to the depositors on and after July 15, 1919.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

A Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum has been declared payable to the Stockholders July 1, 1919.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer

TO NEW YORK FALL RIVER LINE

Long Wharf, daily at 9.45 p. m. Sundays 9.15 and 10.00 p. m. Ticket Office on the Wharf

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINE

W. T. WILSON EYES EXAMINED GLASSES FITTED

15 YEARS ON MATHEWSON STREET Third Floor

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